FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1850. [NO. 1741.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of the late Mrs. Mary J. Millar, will offer at Public Sale, on Monday the 11th November next, (being Monday of the Superior Court,) at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE:—

Sixty Acres of LAND, situate about three quarters of a mile north-east of the Court House, formerly known as the Colin Shaw place, about one-half cleared and the remainder in woods. That portion cleared is now under cultivation, and is well adapted to the raising of corn, hay, &c.

The vacant LOT on Grove St., nearly opposite the Jail, containing one-quarter of an Acre, adjoining Benbow on the east, and Mrs. Dawson's lot on the west and north.

The LOT, with all the improvements thereon, on the north-east corner of the Court House square, containing half an Acre. The Buildings on this Lot were originally constructed with all the conveniences for accommodating Boarders and entertaining Travellers. It was long and favorably known as Millar's Tavern. Its proximity to the Court House gives it advantages as a public stand.

ALSO, at the same time and place, will be sold the *Pew* lately owned by Mrs. Millar in the Presbyterian Church, designated in the plan of said Church as No. 8.

☞ The Real Estate will be sold on a credit of twelve months, interest from date. The Pew will be sold on a credit of six months, interest from date.

A. McLEAN, Ex'r
of M. J. Millar.
Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1850. 40-ts

TO OLD SOLDIERS.

THE undersigned will procure Bounty Lands for any soldier who served in any regiment, company or detachment, in the war with England declared in 1812, or in any of the Indian Wars since 1790.

Old Soldiers would do well to make immediate application to him, and all the necessary information will be furnished to establish their claims.

He has received the proper Blanks. Charge $5 per case.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, October 5, 1850. 40-3w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to incorporate the Town of Lumberton, in the County of Robeson.

Oct. 5, 1850. 40-tmL

THO. J. JOHNSON & CO.

ARE receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Corn-Shellers, Wrought and Cut Nails, Cast, German and Blister Steel, Swedes and English Iron, Saddlery, Crockery and Glass Ware.

—ALSO—

Mackerel, No. 1, 2 and 3—in whole, half and quarter Barrels; also, Kits, No. 2; also, Mess and extra prime Pork. New York Superfine Flour, a good article.

The above stock embraces very many new styles, and is altogether the best we have ever opened. Our customers, and the public, are solicited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as low as circumstances will admit.

A CARRYALL.—On sale, a newly fitted up Carryall, cheap. Inquire at Mr. A. H. Whitfield's Carriage Factory.

THO. J. JOHNSON & CO.
October 4, 1850. 40-6w

Boarding House,

Court House Square, Fayetteville, N. C.,
By John Stewart.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received; and if prompt attention, good ostlers and servants, and the best the market affords, will satisfy, I am satisfied I can please. I am determined nothing shall be left undone that will give my patrons comfort. My whole time will be devoted to the House and Stables.

JOHN STEWART.
October 7, 1850. 40-1m

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

AT the suggestion of citizens of Stanly county, the Committee of correspondence in relation to the proposed Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road, respectfully propose to those interested in that work, to meet at Centre, in Stanly county, on Friday the 18th inst. for the purpose of promoting the scheme. Gentlemen having in charge subscription books are requested to be present with them at the meeting.

H. LILLY, Ch'n.
Oct. 5, 1850. 40-3w

FOR SALE.

THE site lately occupied by the Phœnix Steam Mill, embracing a river front of 625 feet inclusive of Timber Pen; wharf 210 feet.

On this Property there are two good Dwelling Houses, Foundry for Brass Castings, Blacksmith and Carpenter's Shops, together with a number of small Houses suitable for Laborers; a site unsurpassed for a Steam Saw Mill, Factory, Lumber yard, or Naval Store Depot. Apply to

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.
Wilmington, Oct. 2, 1850. 40-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being determined to move to the West, offers for sale his PLANTATION and MILLS, in Moore county, on Deep River, where he now resides. Also, two tracts of Land in Chatham county,—one tract in the fork of Tick and Ephraim's Creek, and one other tract adjoining the old Furnace land. His Mills are in good repair, and are now doing good business. This property is very valuable, and cannot be excelled for a Factory site. As those desirous of purchasing will wish to view and examine the premises, a further description is deemed unnecessary.

This property, if not sooner disposed of, will be sold on the 18th of October next at public sale, at my house, together with a large crop of Corn, Fodder, Oats, Stock of all kinds, Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Smith's Tools, and a variety of other valuable property too tedious to mention. Slave property will be taken in exchange, at a fair valuation. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM M. JOHNSON.
Pittsborough, Sept. 16, 1850. 40-2w

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, embracing a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c.*

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices.

North-West corner Market Square, Green st.
AREY & SHEMWELL.
Sept. 30, 1850. 39tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 26, 1850.

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S
Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the Horse-hair Renovator as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

LINSEED OIL, for sale by
SA'ML J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 1. 39tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for the passage of an act to emancipate Lucy and Laura, two slaves, the property of Gurdon Deming.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1850. 39-4w

Watches and Jewelry.



THE SUBSCRIBER gives notice to his old friends and customers, and the public, that he has resumed the

Watch and Silversmith Business,

and is now receiving a good assortment of Goods in the line, such as

Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold fob, vest, and guard Chains; gold Watch Keys; Jenny Lind gold Ear-Rings, (now all the rage;) gold Breast Pins, Rings, Lockets, Studs, and Snaps; gold and silver Pencils; gold Pens; silver Combs and Slides; Music Boxes; fine Knives, Razors and Scissors; silver Thimbles; Needles; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; revolving and common Pistols; double and single barrel Guns; powder Flasks; shot Pouches; game Bags; Percussion Caps; Violins; Clarinetts; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; violin and guitar Strings; Perfumery; steel and gilt watch Chains and Keys; watch Guards; porte monaies; &c. &c. Also, 8 day and 30 hour BRASS CLOCKS; ALARM CLOCKS. All of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in the State, and on as reasonable terms.

☞ WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired and warranted. All kinds of Jewelry and other jobs in his line repaired with neatness and despatch.

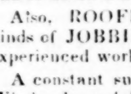
A share of the trade is solicited.

W. PRIOR,
At the Old Stand, North side Hay street,
4 doors above the Market House.
Sept. 28, 1850. 39-3m

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware
MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's



OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS AND CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.
Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

New Millinery and Dress Goods.

MRS. JORDAN has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, where she spent the most of the month of August, in looking through and selecting from the various Stocks the most fashionable and desirable Goods she could find; and will receive and open the last of this week, the largest and most desirable assortment of Goods in her line ever offered by her in this market.

Among the assortment there is over $1000 worth of Dress Silks alone, embracing nearly all the styles worn, and varying in price from $1 up to $6 a yard; with handsome selections of Worsted Goods of all kinds—say plain and figured Cashmeres, Merinos, Alpacas, Damazines,—the latter an entirely new article and beautiful style of goods; with large and handsome assortment of Trimmings of nearly every style used with Bonnets and Bonnet materials; Flowers and Feathers, with new and handsome patterns for winter Sacks and Mantillas.

☞ Having procured additional help in the Dress-making department of her business—Mrs. J. will be able to despatch work at much shorter notice than heretofore; and closes this short notice of her business, by returning to her friends and a generous public her most grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and reminding them of the fact that she has REMOVED from her former residence to Market street, directly opposite the Merchants' Bank, and near the Planters' Hotel.

Cheraw, S. C., Sept. 3, 1850. 36-6w

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of October 1850:—

Daniel Black, M J Buie, Duncan Buie, Dickson Blezard, W R Bolton, Duncan Blue, Kenneth Black, Daniel Buie, Sen'r, John F Byrne, John W Bebe, Charles Beasly, William Bedsole, Sally Blackwood, Jane Biggs.

Jonathan R Cherry, Mary L Carver, Charles Courtney, Mary B Campbell, William B Curry, Henry Carter, Jas Colquhoun, Dr J M Cresson, Malcom Clark, Sen, Adelaid Castleton, John H Carrol, D Coates.

R P Franks.

Henry Goodman, Ollin Godwin, Isham Godwin, Joseph Grills.

Rebecca Hegewood, Peter Hinton, Bluford Horn, Nathan Hall, T G Hall, Stephen Hare, Mathew Hales, H H Hodgin, Thomas Haskew, John Holmes.

Wm F Jones, J P Jones.

Hetty Jane Kornbow.

Smither J Lewis, Wm Lowery, Richard Lewis, John Lamon, C J Latham, Miss L Lewis.

John Mason, Patrick A Munroe, Geoverman Muzyk, Neil Munroe, Mr Mabry, Mary Medlin.

James McDowell, Angus McDonald, Malcom McAlpin, Margaret McInnis, Jas H McMillan, John McNeill, Nathaniel McLeran, Rachel McNeill, Geo L McKay, Dugald A McPhall, Neel McRaney, John A McPhail, John A McDaniel, Gambwin McKethen, Mary McKenzie, Civility McDaniel, Ann McIver, Jas F. McKay, Arch'd McPhatter.

S Neil & Co.

William Orr.

Precella Powell, Jones Peterson, Calvin Price, J S Patterson, W L Pope, Sarah Purnell, Malcom Pugh

John Ray, Neel Ray, Thos J Robinson, Mary C Ray Miss J L Ross, Benjamin Roberts.

Hector Strickland, Delia Steward, John Starling, Donaldson Stith, Ferely Strickland, Dr V B Savage, James R Smart, James Smith, Frances Spears, Miss M A Spell, Catharine G Smith, Henry A Sykes, John M Shaw, Neil Shaw, John Silban.

Sarah Ann Thagard, Wm J Toler.

David Wimberly, W O G Wilson, Laney Wise, Thos Williams, John Wilson, George W Wilson.

39 3w] JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

Splendid Lotteries,
FOR OCTOBER, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$75,000.
$30,000!! $14,278!
2 Prizes of $10,000!

1st drawn No. $30—2d drawn No. $25.
TICKETS ONLY TWENTY DOLLARS!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class K, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 26, 1850.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $75,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 14,278, 2 Prizes of 10,000, 2 of 8,000, 3 of 5,000, 3 of 4,000, 5 of 3,000, 5 of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 20 of 1,200, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 500, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,			$260 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
38tf-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

Consolidated Lotteries of Md. for Oct. 1850.

The State Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland are drawn by the State Lottery Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Maryland, and

CHARTERED BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY!

All Tickets of the Maryland Lotteries bear the Stamp of the State.

COLVIN & CO.,
Office N. W. Corner Baltimore & Calvert Sts.,
MUSEUM BUILDING,
Baltimore, Md.

The list of Prizes sold by Colvin & Co. in the September Lotteries show the cheering fact that "all is well."

The Grand Capital $50,000, Nos. 31 57 65. Sold in Baltimore.
The Grand Capital $20,000, Nos. 2 19 53. Sold in N. Carolina.
The Grand Capital $25,000, Nos. 26 68 75. Sold in Alabama.
The Grand Capital $15,000, Nos. 8 30 74. Sold in Tennessee.
The Grand Capital $20,000, Nos. 54 60 63. Sold in Mississippi.

AND OTHER PRIZES!

"As thick and numberless as the gay motes that people the sunbeams."

All orders per mail receive prompt attention.

Please examine the following schedule of

Lotteries for October, 1850.

Date.	Capitals.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Pack's of Tk'ts.	Wh'ls.	Qrs.
" 17,	20,000 10,000 10,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	5,	65,	16
" 18,	9,000	72 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½,	30,	7½
" 22,	25,000 5 of 5,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	5,	65,	16
" 23,	30,000 20,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	10,	130,	32½
" 24,	20,000 5 of 2,500	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	5,	75,	18¾
" 25,	9,000 3,000	78 Nos. 16 drawn,	2½,	30,	7½
" 26,	75,000 50,000, 25,000 15,000, &c	78 Nos. 16 drawn,	30,	300,	75
" 28,	4 of 5,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½,	36,	9
" 29,	20,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn,	5,	60,	15
" 30,	30,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn,	10,	130,	32½
" 31,	5 of 1,000	72 Nos. 11 drawn,	1,	15,	3¾

Letters containing enclosures of Bank notes or drafts come safe directed Colvin & Co., Baltimore, Md

Orders solicited for tickets or packages of tickets in any of the above splendid lotteries.

Correspondents can transact business through the mails with this agency, as well as though personally present.

Letters carefully directed and answered by return mail.

Colvin & Co., send Managers Official Drawing to all who order tickets.

Bank notes on all good banks in the country, or Prize tickets received in payment, at par, for tickets.

Prizes cashed at sight. Bank drafts remitted to those holding prizes.

All orders are carefully complied with. The most prompt attention always given to orders.

Please Address
COLVIN & CO.,
N. W. corner Baltimore and Calvert Sts.,
38-1m] Museum Building, Baltimore, Md.

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,
[12-ypd] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.
September 7, 1850. 36-t1Mar

HYSON TEA, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

A CARD.

MRS. WILEY will commence SCHOOL on Monday, 14th October.

She will also be pleased to receive Music Scholars.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-3w

MISS BINGHAM will resume her school on Tuesday the first of October.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale THREE BOILERS calculated for a 60 Horse Engine; also the parts of Engine remaining from the fire, consisting of Cylinder, Shafts, Cranks, &c., many of which are new, being duplicates, out of which an Engine might be constructed at a very small expense, suitable either for a Saw mill, Cotton factory, or other purposes. A lot of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron Bolts, Shafts, Screw Bolts. Also spare machinery, Mill saws, &c.

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 18, 1850. 39-tf

2,000 ACRES OF LAND.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling his Land, lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above Land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco, or Cotton; is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

☞ *Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in payment.*

Persons desirous of seeing the above Land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother, on the premises.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.
Sept. 23, 1850. 39-6w

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.
Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1850.

Arthur D. Wilson and Young Wilson, *vs.* David Coob, wife, and others.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Ezekiel M. Wilson, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard accordingly.

Witness, J. R Beaman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in August 1850.

J. R. BEAMAN, Cl'k.
August 24, 1850. 39-6w

Medical Notice.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the Office adjoining Dr. Mallett's, at the South East corner of "Eccles's Bridge," and is ready to attend to the duties of his profession.

Fayetteville, Sept. 2, 1850. 35-tf

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 5th and 6th days of NOVEMBER next, *ALL HIS PROPERTY*, consisting of

Real Estate and Valuable Personal Property,

In Albemarle, Stanly county, N. C. The Real Estate consists of the HOTEL, which will be sold, together with several convenient and comfortable Offices attached to the same. Also, 12 TOWN LOTS, on some of which the Hotel, Kitchen, Stables, and all the other necessary Houses are situated.

Also, will be sold at the same time, all the FURNITURE of the Hotel, consisting of about 20 Beds and Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c.

Also, several Horses, one Wagon, one fine Carriage, Cattle, &c., and Six Likely NEGROES.

The subscriber is anxious and determined to sell, wishing to seek that repose so congenial to old age, which is only to be found in retired life. All persons wishing to invest in such property as that above described, would do well to call and examine it, as he considers himself at liberty, notwithstanding this advertisement, to dispose of it at private sale.

DANIEL FREEMAN.
Albemarle, Sept. 17, 1850. 38-6w

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $300,000. The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

10 BOXES SODA BISCUIT,
10 half barrels Butter Crackers,
1 qr. cask *pure* French Brandy.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Sept. 19, 1850. 38tf

To the Heirs at Law of Mary Henry, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Personal Estate of the late Miss Mary Henry is insufficient to pay the debts of the deceased, and that I, as her Administrator, have filed a Petition to sell the Real Estate, according to act of Assembly.

You are therefore notified to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of December 1850, then and there to shew cause, if any you have, why a sale of said Real Estate should not be made by Decree of said Court.

JOSHUA CARMON, Adm'r
of Mary Henry, dec'd.
Sept. 19, 1850. 38-6w

ALMANACS.

THE Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for **1851**, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 16, 1850.

FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

BURNING FLUID, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of seasonable goods, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Hollow Ware, Hats, and a well selected stock of Boots and Shoes.

Also—Of WINES,

2 quarter casks of old Madeira Wine; 2 do. do. Sicily ditto; 10 do. do. Malaga ditto; 2 do. do. old Port ditto.

IN GLASS,

6 Baskets Anchor Brand Champaign; 6 ditto Heidsick do. very superior; 4 doz. old Port; 12 do. Claret, some very good; 2 casks London Porter.

☞ A large assortment of *FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS.* 2 quarter casks pure French Brandy, dark; 2 ditto ditto ditto, pale. 1 puncheon old Jamaica Rum, very mellow. 175 Gallons old Nash Brandy, fine for Brandy Peaches. Peach Brandy; Apple do.; Rye Whiskey; Corn do., warranted. 5 barrels pure Cider Vinegar.

The above goods will be sold low. Call and see.

W. DRAUGHON,
South East cor. Market Square.
August 27, 1850. 34-8w

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the next Legislature, to restore to the citizens of Bladen County the power of electing their own Committee-men for Common Schools.

NEILL KELLY.
Sept. 12, 1850. 37tf

Notice.

Taylor & Underwood

HAVE REMOVED to the store formerly occupied by G. & H. McMillan, on Green street. They are now receiving a complete

Stock of Goods,

direct from New York, embracing a great variety, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade.

☞ All are invited to call and see before purchasing.

Aug. 31, 1850. 35-2m

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

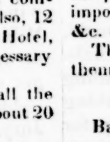
L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.
Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

Constantly Manufacturing,



First Quality ETHEREAL OIL, at the lowest market prices; with pure CAMPHINE and PINE OIL, LAMPS, GIRANDOLES, CHANDELIERS, &c., by the package, dozen or single one. Also, a fresh importation of Gothic Waiters, Bohemian Ware, &c. &c., all of which will be sold very cheap.

The Trade are invited to call and examine for themselves.

J. S. TOUGH, 274 Baltimore st.,
opposite Hanover.
Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1850. 38-6w

One Price and no Variation!

CANDY

At $12 50 per Hundred Pounds!!

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his customers and the public for their liberal patronage, and would inform them that he continues to manufacture his great

VARIETIES OF CANDIES,

All of which are WARRANTED TO STAND WELL in any climate.

He also deals in every variety of GREEN, DRIED AND PRESERVED

FRUITS, NUTS, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the LOWEST market prices.

☞ All goods warranted according to representation. List of articles, with prices attached, forwarded to order.

Persons dealing in Confectionary, Fire Works, &c. are invited to call.

☞ *Goods delivered Free of Drayage.* ☜

JOSEPH R. MANN,
Candy Manufactory and Fruit Store,
No. 20 Light street, Baltimore.
Sept. 16, 1850. 38-6w

HEAD QUARTERS,
33d Regiment N. Carolina Militia,
FAYETTEVILLE, 7th Oct., 1850.

THE Officers of the 33d Regiment North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill—and to have the respective Companies under their command at the same place, on Friday the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for parade and review.

By order:
40-2t D. McCORMICK, Col. Comdt.

Constitution of North Carolina.

THE Debates in the State Convention held in 1835 to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 5.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices

Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White
LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

INK.—Maynard & Noyes' superior Black Writing Ink, all sizes. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

FLOUR.

25 BBLS. No. 1 Supr. kiln-dried FLOUR, from the Manayunk Mills, Delaware.

For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35-tf

☞Indigo, Madder, Copperas,

Spanish Brown, Alum, Logwood, Starch, Saleratus, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, &c. &c. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES.

A GOOD assortment of English and French Tooth and Hair Brushes. For sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

New Fall GOODS.

WE are now receiving and opening a rich and extensive assortment of

SILK & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting of every description for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear;

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas and Parasols, &c. &c.,

Making the most complete assortment we have ever before offered, to which we invite our customers and the public generally.

☞ North-East Corner Market Square. ☜

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 21, 1850. 38-2m

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO "SALLIE" I SAW AT THE WEDDING.

When the God of the morn sinks at ev'n to rest,
And the stars their soft lustre are shedding,
I will think of the one which is brightest and best,
And of Sallie I saw at the wedding.

As I wander at sunset, when flowers perfume
The pathway in which I am treading,
I'll compare the soft tint of the prettiest bloom,
To Sallie I saw at the wedding.

As I gaze on the rainbow which arches the sky,
While its tri-colour'd glory is spreading,
I will watch till it fades, and I'll think with a sigh,
Of Sallie I saw at the wedding.

Farewell thou bright angel!—I was born to repine,
And the *future* I've ever been dreading;
May no sorrows disturb that good spirit of thine,
Thou sweet smiling *Sal* of the wedding.

ANTHROPOS.

BLADEN, 5TH OCT.

Milking Cows—A New Method.—The new method of milking which our readers may have seen something of in the papers, is no joke, but a practical reality. An informant of ours witnessed the operation in the farm yard of Joseph Fellows, Esq., of Geneva, but a few days since. India-rubber bags were drawn over the cow's teats, which set close enough to exclude the air, in the lower end of which metallic tubes were inserted, closed by taps; when the four were adjusted, the taps were withdrawn, and the milk streamed into the pail, exhausting the whole quantity in the cow's bag in half the time it would take to milk in the ordinary way. It is an useful invention, against which no valid objection can exist, and will be likely to come into general use. The prime cost of a set—four milkers we shall have to call them—cannot exceed fifty cents. They are simple, easily and cheaply manufactured.—When cows are stalled, it would seem that one man could milk ten in fifteen minutes, if he was supplied with the apparatus for each cow.

Rochester American.

What a Western Lady says of Queen Victoria.—A lady correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from London, gives a very interesting account of the prorogation of Parliament by the Queen in person. Our American ladies may be interested in what one of their countrywomen, a fair Missourian, says of the Queen. The lady correspondent represents her as "too small in stature, but she has a pleasing face, and was dressed magnificently, and she is remarkably easy, graceful, and dignified in her movements. Her speech was written on foolscap, which she rested on her hand, as she read sitting. She is a beautiful reader. Her enunciation was slow and distinct, her manner was calm, dignified, and self-possessed.—To republican eyes, it was a strange sight to see a body of men, standing grouped before a lady to receive orders, and it sounded strangely to hear her say, "My Lords and Gentlemen, I have the satisfaction to release you from the duties of a laborious session." But she said it with wonderful grace and dignity, as well as authority. Her speech was short; every word of it was heard distinctly by every one present."

From the Western Sketch Book.

THE PUBLIC REBUKE—IMPROPRIETIES IN CHURCH.

The late lamented Judge Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee, became conspicuous, at a very early period of life, as a jurist and statesman. He fixed his permanent home near Knoxville, amidst the scenes of his youthful sports and the companions of his boyish days. Rarely has a young man, continuing in his own country and among his own kindred, so soon attained such literary and political pre-eminence. From his youth the Judge was characterized by profound reverence for the ordinances of the Gospel. He was a regular attendant at the House of worship. And while he was a Presbyterian, that being the church of his father and the church of his choice, he was benevolent and generous towards other branches of the Christian family. He gave to the Methodist Church at Knoxville the ground on which their house of worship was built; and occasionally he would appear in the congregation, and join with them in their worship.

Now, in those days, there was a notable Presiding Elder in that region called Father Axley, a pious, laborious, uncompromising preacher of the Gospel, who considered it his duty to rebuke sin wherever it should presume to lift up its deformed head within the limits of his district. And while Father Axley was a man of respectable talents, undoubted piety, and of great ministerial fidelity, he had, moreover, a spice of humor, oddity, and drollery, about him, that rarely failed to impart a characteristic tinge to his performances. The consequence was, that amusing anecdotes of the sayings and doings of Father Axley abounded throughout the country.

On a certain day, a number of lawyers and literary men were together in the town of Knoxville, and the conversation turned on the subject of preaching and preachers. One and another had expressed his opinion of the performances of this and that pulpit orator. At length Judge White spoke up:—"Well, gentlemen, on this subject, each man is, of course, entitled to his own opinion; but I must confess that Father Axley brought me to a sense of my wild deeds—or at least a portion of them—more effectually than any preacher I have ever heard." At this every eye was turned; for Judge White was never known to speak lightly on religious subjects; and, moreover, he was habitually cautious and respectful in his remarks concerning religious men. The company now expressed the most urgent desire that the Judge would give the particulars, and expectation stood on tip toe.

"I went up," said the Judge, "one evening to the Methodist church. A sermon was preached by a clergyman with whom I was not acquainted, but Father Axley was in the pulpit. At the close of the sermon, he arose, and said to the congregation, 'I am not going to detain you by delivering an exhortation. I have risen simply to administer a rebuke for improper conduct which I have observed here to-night.' This, of course, waked up the entire assembly; and the stillness was most profound, while Axley stood and looked for two or three seconds over the congregation.—Then, stretching out his large, long arm, and pointing with his finger steadily in one direction, 'now,' said he, 'I calculate that those two young men, who were talking and laughing in that corner of the house while the brother was preaching, think that I am going to talk about them. Well, it is true that it looks very bad, when well-dressed young men, whom you would suppose, from their appearance, belonged to some genteel respectable family, come to the house of God, and instead of reverencing the majesty of Him that dwelleth therein, or attending to the messages of his everlasting love, get together in one corner of the house, (his finger all this time pointing straight and steady as the aim of a rifleman,) and there, through the whole of the service, keep talking, tittering, laughing, giggling—thus annoying the minister and disturbing the congregation, and sinning against God. I'm sorry for the young men. I'm sorry for their parents. I'm sorry they have done so to-night. I hope they'll never do so again. But, however, that's not the thing I was going to talk about. It is another matter; and so important, that I thought it would be wrong to suffer the congregation to depart without administering a suitable rebuke.

'Now,' said he, stretching his huge arm, and pointing in another direction, 'perhaps that man, who was asleep on the bench out there, while the brother was preaching, thinks I am going to talk about him. Well, I must confess it looks very bad for a man to come into a worshipping assembly, and, instead of taking his seat like others, and listening to the blessed Gospel, carelessly stretch himself out on a bench and go to sleep. It is not only proof of great insensibility with regard to the obligations which we owe to our Creator and Redeemer, but it shows a want of genteel breeding. It shows that the poor man has been so unfortunate in his bringing up as not to have been taught good manners. He don't know what is polite and respectful in a worshipping assembly, among whom he comes to mingle. I'm sorry for the poor man. I'm sorry for the family to which he belongs. I'm sorry he did not know better. I hope he will never do so again. But, however, that is not what I was going to talk about.' Thus Father Axley went on, for some time, 'boxing the compass,' and hitting a number of persons and things that he was 'not going to talk about,' and hitting them *hard*, till the attention and curiosity of the audience were raised to the highest pitch, when finally he remarked, 'The thing of which I was going to talk is *chewing tobacco*. Now, I do hope, when any gentleman comes here to church, who can't keep from chewing tobacco during the hours of public worship, that he will just take his hat, and put it before him, and spit in his hat. You know we are Methodists. You all know that our custom is to kneel when we pray. Now, any gentleman may see, in a moment, how exceedingly inconvenient it must be for a well-dressed Methodist lady to be compelled to kneel down in a great puddle of spit.'

'Now,' said Judge White, 'at this very time I had in my mouth an uncommonly large quid of tobacco. Axley's singular manner and train of remark had strongly arrested my attention.—While he was striking to the right and left, hitting those 'things' that he was not going to talk about, my curiosity was roused, and conjecture was busy to find out what he could be aiming at. I was chewing my huge quid with uncommon rapidity, and spitting, and looking up at the preacher to catch every word and gesture; and when, at last, he pounced on the 'tobacco,' behold, there I had a great puddle of tobacco spit! I quietly slipped the quid out of my mouth, and dashed it as far as I could under the seats, resolving never again to be found chewing tobacco in a Methodist church.'

JENNY LIND'S LAP-DOG.

O, Jenny, sweetest child of song,
Why did you bring that pup along?
'Twas quite a needless weight—
And much the same as taking coal
To Lehigh's mines, upon my soul,—
Or fish to Billingsgate!

An Irish Answer.—"How do you sell your peaches?" said a gentleman to a green grocer who supplies the neighborhood with "every thing in season."

"Oh, your honor, they are very dear—they cost four shillings a basket, and I can't git any more at five."

"I don't care what they cost—I want but a few—I'll give you a cent a piece."

"I can't take it, your honor, they cost me more than that in market. I'll give you *three for two cents.*"

Mrs. Partington thinks that there will be such facilities for travelling, bimeby, that we can go anywhere for nothing and come back again.

FROM CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL.

LETTERS.

Neither history nor tradition tells us aught of the first letter—who was its writer, and on what occasion; how it was transmitted, or in what manner answered. The Chinese, the Hindoo and the Scandinavian mythologies had each tales regarding the inventors of writing, and the rest of those that by pre-eminence may be called human arts; but concerning the beginner of mankind's epistolary correspondence, neither they nor the classic poets—who, by the way, volunteered many an ingenious story on subjects far less important—have given us the least account.

Pope says—

"Heaven first taught letters for some wretch's aid,
Some banished lover, or some captive maid."

The poet evidently refers to the letter-writing art, and it may be so, for aught we can tell; but with all submission to his superior knowledge, banished lovers and captive maids have rarely been the transmitters of such useful inventions. Certainly, whoever first commenced letter-writing, the world has been long his debtor. It is long since the Samaritans wrote a letter against the builders of Jerusalem to Artaxerxes, and it may be observed that the said letter is the earliest epistle mentioned in any history. Older communications appear to have been always verbal, by means of heralds and messengers.

Homer, in his account of all the news received and sent between the Greeks and Trojans, never refers to a single letter.—The scribe's occupation was not altogether unknown in those days, but it must have been brought to considerable perfection before efforts in the epistolary style were made. That ancient language of picture and symbol, in which Egypt expressed her wisdom, was undoubtedly the earliest mode of writing; but however calculated to preserve the memory of great historical events amid the daily life, and toil, and changes of nations, it was but poorly fitted for the purpose of correspondence.

How could compliments or insinuations be conveyed by such an autograph? Letters must have been brief and scanty in the hieroglyphic times; yet doubtless not without some representations, for the unalphabeted of mankind have combined to hold mutual intelligence by many a sign and emblem, especially in those affairs designated of the heart, as they above all others contribute to ingenuity.

Hence came the Eastern language of flowers, which with Oriental literature and mythology, is now partially known over the civilized world. In its native clime this natural alphabet is said to be so distinctly understood, that the most minute intimations are expressed by it; but the more frank and practical courtship of Europe has always preferred the pen as its channel of communication, which, besides its greater power of enlargement, prevents those mistakes into which the imperfectly initiated are apt to fall with flowers. For instance, there is a story of a British officer in Andalusia who, having made a deep impression on the heart of a certain alcalde's daughter, in one of the small old towns of that half-Moorish province, and receiving from her one morning a bouquet, the significance of which was—'My mother is in the way now, but come to visit me in the twilight,' supposed in his ignorance, and perhaps presumption, that he was invited to an immediate appointment, whereupon he hurried to the house, just in time to meet the venerable signora, when the lady of his heart boxed his ears with her own fair hands, and vowed she would never again send flowers to a stupid Englishman.

In fine contrast to this sample of misunderstanding, stands forth the dexterity with which an Irish serving maid contrived to signify, by symbols of her own invention, her pleasure on a still more trying occasion. Poor Kitty, though a belle in her class, could neither read nor write; but her mistress's grown-up daughter undertook, as a labor of love, to carry on a correspondence between her and a certain hedge schoolmaster in the neighborhood, who laid siege to Kitty's heart and hand on account of a small deposite in the savings' bank, and that proverbial attraction which learned men are said to find in rather illiterate ladies. The schoolmaster was, however, providently desirous of fixing on the mind of his future partner an impression of his own superiority sufficient to outlast the wear and tear of married life, and therefore wooed chiefly by long and learned letters, to which Kitty responded in her best style, leaving to her volunteer secretary what she called 'the grammar of her replies; besides declaring with many hardly complimentary observations on the schoolmaster's person and manners, that she had not the slightest interest in the affair, but only, in her own words, "to keep up the craythur's heart."

Thus the courtship had proceeded prosperously through all the usual stages, when at length the question, *par excellence*, was popped (of course on paper.) Kitty heard that epistle read with wonted disdain; but alas for human confidence! there was something in her answer with which she could not trust the writer of so many; for after all her scorn, Kitty intended to say "Yes," and her mode of doing so merits commemoration. In solitude that evening, beside the kitchen hearth, she sketched on a sheet of white paper, with the help of a burned stick, a rude representation of the human eye, and enclosing a small quantity of wool, despatched it next morning to the impatient swain by the hand of his head scholar—those primitive tokens expressing to Kitty's mind the important words, "I will," which the teacher, strange to say, understood in the same sense; and their wedding took place, to the unqualified amazement of Kitty's amanuensis.

Epistolary forms and fashions have had their mutations like all other human things. The old Eastern mode of securing letters was by folding in the shape of a roll and winding round them a thin cord, generally of silk, as the luxury of letters was known only to the rich. In the case of billets-doux—for Eastern lovers did not always speak by flowers when the pen was at their command—enthusiastic ladies sometimes substituted those long silken strings which from time immemorial the Oriental women have worn in their hair—a proceeding which was understood to indicate the deepest shade of devotedness.

The mythic importance attached to these hair strings must indeed have been great, as history records that a certain prince whose dominions were threatened by Mithridates, the great king of Pontus—like other great men, a troublesome neighbor in his day—sent the latter a submissive epistle, offering homage and tribute, and bound with the hair strings of his nineteen wives, to signify that he and his wives were entirely at the monarch's service. The custom of securing letters by cords came through the Greek empire into Europe in the middle ages; but the use of the seal seems still earlier, as it is mentioned in Old Testament history. Ancient writers speak of it as an Egyptian invention, together with the signet ring, so indispensable throughout the classic world, and regarded as the special appendage of sovereignty in the feudal times.

Of all the letters the Egyptians wrote on their papyrus, no specimens now remain, except perhaps those scrolls in the hands of mummies, referred to by early Christian authors as epistles sent to deceased friends by those unreturning messengers; and they, it may be presumed, were at the best but formal letters, since no reply was ever expected. The classic formula for correspondence, 'Augustus to Julius, greeting,' is now preserved only in letters-patent, or similar documents.—That brief and unvarying style has long been superseded in every language of Europe by a graduated series of endearing terms, rising with the temperature of attachment, from "Dear Sir" or "Madam," to a limit scarcely assignable, but it lies somewhere near "Adored Thomas" or "Margery."

Masters of the fine arts, as they were, those ancient nations came far short of the moderns in that of letter-writing. The few specimens of their correspondence that have reached us are either on matters of public business, or dry and dignified epistles from one great man to another, with little life and less gossip in them. It is probable that their practice was somewhat limited, as the facilities of the post office were unknown to Greece and Rome—the entire agency of modern communication being to the classic world represented only by the post or courier, who formed part of the retinue of every wealthy family. The method of writing in the third person, so suitable for heavy business or ceremony, is evidently a classical bequest. It does not appear to have been practised in England till about the beginning of the eighteenth century, though it was early in use among the continental nations. Lous XIV. used to say it was the only style in which a prince should permit himself to write; and in the far East, where it had been in still older repute, the Chinese informed his missionaries that ever since they had been taught manners by the Emperor Tae Sing, no inferior would presume to address a man of rank in any form, especially as a law of the said emperor had appointed twenty blows of the bamboo for that infraction of plebeian duty.

Of all human writings, letters have been preserved in the smallest proportion. How few of those which the best-informed actors in great events or revolutions must have written, have been copied by elder historians or biographers! Such documents, are, by their nature, at once the least accessible and the most liable to destruction; private interests, feelings, and fears, keep watch against their publication; but even when these were taken out of the way, it is to be feared that the narrow-minded habit of overlooking all their wisdom deemed *minute*, which has made the chronicles of nations so scanty, and many a life in two volumes such useless reading, also induced learned compilers to neglect, as beneath their search, the old letters, bundled up in dusty chest or corner, till they served a succeeding generation for waste paper. Such mistakes have occasioned heavy losses to literature. Time leaves no witnesses in the matters of history and character equal to these. How many a disputed tale, on which party controversy has raged, and laborious volumes have been written, would the preservation of one authentic note have set at rest forever!

The practical learning of our times, in its search after confirmation and detail, amply recognizes the importance of old letters; and good service has been done to both history and moral philosophy by those who have given them to the press from state-paper office and family bureau. In such collections one sees the world's talked-of-and-storied people as they were in private business, in social relations, and in what might be justly designated the status of their souls. In spite of the proverbial truisms, that paper never refuses ink, and that falsehood can be written as well as spoken, the correspondence of every man contains an actual portrait of the writer's mind, visible through a thousand disguises, and bearing the same relation to the inward man that a correct picture bears to the living face; without change or motion, indeed, but telling the beholder of both, and indicating what direction they are likely to take.

The sayings of wits and the doings of oddities long survive them in the memory of their generation—the actions of public men live in history, and the genius of authors in their works; but in every case the individual, him or herself, lives in letters. One who carried this idea still further, once called letter-writing the Daguerreotypes of mind—ever leaving on the paper its true likeness, according to the light in which it stands for the time; and he added, like the sun's painting, apt to be most correct in the less pleasant lines and lineaments. Unluckily this mental portraiture, after the fashion of other matters, seems less perceptible to the most interested parties. Many an unconcerned reader can at this day trace in Swift's epistles the self-care and worship which neither Stella nor Vanessa could have seen without a change in their histories.

Cardinal Mazarin, however, used to say that an ordinary gentleman might deceive in a series of interviews, but only a complete tactician in one of letters; 'that is,' observed his eminence, 'if people don't deceive themselves.' The cardinal's statement strikingly recalls, if it does not explain, a contemporary remark, that the most successful courtships, in the fullest sense of that word, were carried on with the help of secret proxies in the corresponding department. The Count de Lauson, whose days, even to a good old age, were equally divided between the Bastile and the above-mentioned pursuit, in which he must have been rather at home—for though a poor gentleman, with little pretensions to family, still less to fortune, and no talents that the world gave him credit for, he contrived in his youth to marry a princess of the blood-royal of France who had refused half the kings of Europe, and been an Amazon in the war of the Fonde; and in his age a wealthy court belle—this Count de Lauson declared that he could never have succeeded in his endeavors after high matches but for a certain professional letter writer of Versailles, on whose death he is said to have poured forth unfeigned lamentations in the presence of his last lady.

Letters always appear to have been peculiarly powerful in the count's country. Madame de Genlis, whose "Tales of the Castle" and "Knights of the Swan" delighted at least the juveniles of a now departing generation, was believed to have made a complete conquest, even before first sight, of the nobleman whose name she bears, by a single letter, addressed to a lady at whose house he was an admiring visiter, when she unadvisedly showed him the epistle. An anxiously sought introduction and a speedy marriage followed; but the scandal-mongers of the period averred that their separation, which took place some years after, was owing, among other circumstances, to an anonymous letter received by the husband himself.

The Hon. Chester Butler, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia on the 5th.

Giddings escaping to Ohio.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier furnishes the following incident of Congressional life. Would none of the Southern ultras with whom Giddings united so cordially to defeat the measures of pacification come to his aid in this emergency:

Some weeks ago Mr. Giddings, in a speech against the Texan bill, alleged that Mr. Ketchum, of New York, was a holder of Texan bonds to a large amount, and had come to this city and bribed members of Congress to vote for the ten millions to pay these bonds. Mr. Ketchum took immediate steps to show Mr. G. that the facts were not so, in regard to any particular, and he requested that Mr. G. would retract it. But Giddings, so far from retracting it, deliberately re-asserted the charge in his revised pamphlet of his speech. Mr. Ketchum brought the subject to the notice of the District Attorney, with a view to bring it before the Grand Jury, but as they were not to meet before October, he came down the other day and got out a warrant against Mr. Giddings; but Giddings got wind of it, drew his pay till the end of the session and put out.

Affairs in the Cities.—There is something wrong, (says the Baltimore Patriot) in the municipal affairs of most of the cities. Pittsburg, by reason of her chief magistrate, is subject constantly to scenes of disorder, in which the Mayor is a principal actor. We have a great deal to complain of riots in our own city, which the authorities, with every disposition to do, seem to have little or no power to quell. And here is a brief but startling account of a scene in Philadelphia on Sunday night. We copy from the Bulletin of yesterday evening:

The Disgraceful Scenes of yesterday.—We have no room in to-day's Bulletin to talk of the scenes of riot and bloodshed which disgraced our city yesterday. It makes us blush to think of the state of disorder and anarchy in our midst. Two gangs of rowdies fight a deadly pitched battle with fire-arms on a rural plain in the suburbs, near the margin of the city limits, and although the fight is continued for nearly two hours, no sheriff makes his appearance to quell the murderous affray! So long as the people of Philadelphia will elect incompetent officers, they have no right to complain of these alarming disturbances of the peace, and must blame themselves.

New and Important Discovery in the Manufacture of Iron.—The Pittsburg Post has a letter giving an account of a discovery made by a young man by the name of Adams, the assistant manager of the Brady's Bend Iron Works, in Clarion county, in the manufacture of railroad and merchant bars from coke metal. By the old method, the rails were made with charcoal pig, and would crack very much, and break with one or two blows. By Adams's process iron can be made from *eight to ten dollars per ton* lower, and of a superior quality. The process is not mentioned, but the quality of the iron produced is spoken of. The writer of the letter was shown a rail that had been put to the severest test, by putting it, while hot, in cold water; after which they tried to break it with a sledge hammer weighing eighty pounds. Forty blows were given by six men alternately, and they could not even *crack* it. The charcoal iron of the company costs from eighteen to twenty-two dollars per ton, their "coke metal" costs only from nine to eleven dollars per ton. The discovery had caused quite an excitement among the workmen, for they were under the impression that the works would have to suspend on account of the low price of iron.

NEW YORK AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The annual exhibition of this valuable Association for the improvement of all the arts of life, is now open in the city of New York. A letter from a gentleman who takes an interest in it, dated at New York, Oct. 4, speaks of the exhibition as follows:

"Among thousands of new and improved articles, is a machine invented by General Dick, of Pennsylvania, *for cutting iron*. Iron, which, in our national business, forms the bone and sinew of our forces, next after that of our fellow-citizens, is by this singular instrument cut into the required forms for steam boilers, &c. &c., with extraordinary facility and economy. This machine occupies a space on the floor of about four by five feet, and is about five feet high. It has *steel jaws three feet wide*, which, by means of a running band over a small wheel, open and shut every few seconds; and at each closing of its jaws cuts boiler iron of the stoutest kind with as much apparent ease as a *stout man bites a bit of cheese!* I call it a *Squab Iron Giant.*"

In forty cities, towns, and villages of this country, from which census returns have been received, the population during the last ten years has increased from 382,-913 to 831,805, being an increase equal to one hundred and seventeen per cent.—We do not believe there is another country on the face of the earth which can furnish a parallel to this rapid growth.

New York Courier.

Worth Knowing.—The correspondent of the London Times says: The following method of dressing potatoes will be found of great use at this season of the year, when skins are tough and potatoes are watery. Score the skins of the potato with a knife, lengthwise and cross, quite round, and then boil the potato in plenty of water and salt, with the skin on. The skin readily cracks when it is scored, and lets out the moisture, which otherwise renders the potato soapy and wet. The improvement to bad potatoes by this method of boiling them is very great; and all who have tried it find a great advantage in it, now that good potatoes are very difficult to be obtained.

With respect to the goods of this world, it might be said that parsons are preaching for them—that lawyers are pleading for them—that physicians are prescribing for them—that authors are writing for them—that soldiers are fighting for them—but that true philosophers alone are enjoying them.

When Dr. John W. Francis visited the birth-place of Robert Burns, he said to the widow of the immortal bard: "Your husband, madam, was a magnificent poet; his name is well known and honored throughout America; he was truly a great genius." "I have been told so *since his death*," was the reply; and all Scotchmen should remember it hereafter in the treatment of their men of genius

Parson Brownlow, editor of the Knoxville Whig, says he is for Clay for President; and if he should die, he would go for the man who *last talked with him.*

"I say, Pat," said a Yankee to an Irishman, who was digging in his garden, "are you digging out a hole in that onion bed?"

"No," said Pat, "I am digging out the earth and leaving the hole."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

OUR 52ND VOLUME.

The tide of time brings us to another Anniversary of our journal! This day, the Register enters upon its fifty-second year, and, we are happy to say, with new and fresh assurances of success. The accumulation of years has but given elasticity to *its* step, buoyancy to *its* heart, and stability to *its* frame; and the mutations of fortune, which have impressed themselves upon the face of surrounding objects—animate and inanimate—have unaffected its vigor, as we trust they have unimpaired its usefulness and value.

We tender the salutations of the occasion to our Patrons—of whom, as John Randolph said of his constituents, we may truly say, "never man had *such!*"

It was our wish to have sent forth our new volume in a new dress, but we have been disappointed by the non-reception of our materials. The Legislature, at all events, shall not catch us without a new suit. And in the meantime, we invite the attention of the Public to the

Prospectus for our Fifty-Second Volume.

Being desirous of securing for the Register the widest possible circulation, the Editor has determined so to arrange his prices, as to place the ability to subscribe within the means of every man. Our terms, therefore, after the first of December, 1850, will be as follows:

The Semi-Weekly Register will be published at Four Dollars per annum, provided payment be made at the office, or by letter, post-paid, in advance, or within 30 days from the commencement of the Subscriber's year. If payment be delayed six months, $4 50 will be charged; and if it be delayed until the end of the year, $5 will be charged, without exception in any case.

The Weekly Register will be published at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if payment be made at the office or remitted within four months!

The present subscribers to the Semi-Weekly can avail themselves of the advance payment, by settling up arrearages and taking a new start; and those of the Weekly who may wish to transfer their subscriptions to the Semi-Weekly, can easily take advantage of the advance payment in the same way.

The Register will continue to furnish the latest Telegraphic news from all quarters; and during the ensuing session of the Legislature will furnish full and accurate Reports of all the Proceedings, Debates, &c. &c. Persons desiring to subscribe to the Register during the session, may obtain it at the following rates:

For the Weekly,	50 cents.
" " Semi-Weekly,	75 "

The North Carolina Telegraph.—We learn that Mr. George V. Strong, of this town, has purchased the establishment of the North Carolina *Telegraph*, printed at Goldsboro,' in this State, and will enter upon his Editorial duties early in November. In the mean time, it will be continued by the present proprietor, Col. Alston. We wish Mr. Strong great success in his undertaking.—*Wil. Chronicle.*

Jenny Lind in Providence.—The first ticket to Jenny Lind's concert in Providence was sold to Col. Ross, of the Providence and Worcester Express, for $650—cash paid on the spot.

The New Orleans Crescent quotes the following from an old English satirist on the New Yorkers:

"Italian music's sweet, because 'tis dear,
Their *vanity* is tickled, not their *ear;*
Their tastes would lessen if the prices fell,
And Shakspeare's wretched stuff do quite as well."

Another Triumph.—Shortly after the arrival of Jenny Lind at Boston, a very painful event occurred there, which we learn has very seriously affected her. It appears that in the house where apartments were provided for her, there was a very superior mocking-bird, whose powers of mimicry and song were such that he had silenced both the feather and feline circles there—canary birds and cats giving up all attempts to overmatch him in their respective notes. He was removed into the same room with Jenny—who was charmed with him. After finishing one of her simple songs, "Bob" tuned his pipes and gave out a very fair imitation; the admiration of Jenny was unbounded; she tried him in a snatch from the celebrated "cavatina" in "Il Puritani;" "Bob" after one or two leaps from perch to perch, spread his tail in ecstacy, filled his chest again, and run over all those beautiful notes as accurately as if they were the mere echo of the thrilling notes of Jenny.

Mr. Barnum, who stood by, became alarmed; he knew the owner of the bird had too long a pocket to admit of a possible hope of his willingness to part with him or even enter into "an engagement" on any terms—and here was a bird equal to Jenny thus far. Jenny, however, seeing the consternation of her friend, sprang to the piano, and struck off in her best style, her celebrated "Swedish Echo Song"—

"Schleimeert vax under heil vlarting
Weigheugh!—ha!—weigheugh!"

"Bob" listened—sprang to his water jar and took a sip—listened again—shook his feathers, and began. For a note or two, he succeeded admirably; but when he came to that point where the voice of Jenny leaves the earth and turns a summerset in the clouds, poor "Bob" faltered; he was seen to struggle hard; reeled, and fell dead from his perch in a lock jaw.

N. Y. Evening Mirror.

Calling an Editor in Court—the right way.—On Tuesday last, while "chasing the dollar" on the Court green in Yanceyville, we were startled by the loud and familiar voice of Deputy Sheriff Strader, calling our name from the Court House window loud enough to be heard a mile.' What in the name of Blackstone, could it mean, thought we—we are no witness—got no business in Court, that we know of—but it occurred to us that the Grand Jury (for the first time,) desired our presence. So we started to the Court-house, trying to think what information we possessed that could be of service to a Grand Jury. Arriving in the temple of—Justice, we suppose, we caught the bright and intellectual eye of our young friend E——, (a member of the bar from Oxford,) whose smiles and graceful gestures "summoned" us to him. He had us called into Court to pay us some money! An admirable plan, truly, and the right way to call an Editor into Court—and Strader is the man to do the calling.—*Milton Chronicle.*

The Duke of Wellington recently met with an accident like that that killed Sir Robert Peel, that like to have cost him his life. The post horses of his carriage took fright and ran, and the post boy lost the command of them. The carriage was precipitated down a declivity of two feet, one of the horses fell, and the post boy was thrown under the carriage. The Duke preserved his usual coolness and escaped unhurt!

Tennessee and South Carolina.—Ready to do every thing which may strengthen the ties already existing between the two States of Tennessee and South Carolina, the PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE want no more agitation—no more Conventions. Instead of a fire-eating Convention to condemn the action of Congress, and to discuss once more the necessity of "casting cannon and moulding bullets," *both* parties here *are now making preparations to hold a jubilee to welcome home the men who have done their duty in peacably settling those difficulties which threatened to overthrow the Republic.* This alone should be enough to convince agitators that this is not the place for further action—for plots to bring about revolution! Will they not take heed and abandon those wild schemes, which, if persisted in, must end in their certain overthrow—which must bring upon them lasting disgrace and infamy, as enemies to their country, as plotters for the destruction of all that gives it importance among the nations of the earth!

Nashville Banner.

Accident.—We regret to hear that Mr. David Hinton, an old and highly esteemed citizen of this county, fell from his gin house, on Thursday morning; fracturing his skull, so that it is hardly possible for him to live. He must have been upwards of eighty years of age.—*Raleigh Times.*

An Old Family.—Mr. J. F. Jones, one of the Assistant Marshals engaged in taking the census of Kentucky, writes to the Maysville Eagle of a curious family he visited. It consisted of the mother, the daughter, the grand daughter, the great-grand daughter, and three great-great-grand sons, who have never been separated since they were first a family, the eldest being 102 and the youngest one year old. This family consists of five generations. The mother was a native of Virginia during the Revolutionary War, and emigrated to Kentucky at an early day.

Oh Yes! Oh Yes!—Those who have listened to the music of this cry from the sonorous and stentorian lungs of the Court crier may deem it sheer nonsense. The error will be corrected when they learn, that it is the mode of commanding silence in Court, and calling all creation to hear what the Sheriff has to say about His Honor and his doings within the walls of the Temple of Justice. It is the French of Hear ye! Hear ye! and was originally one word—Oyer, Oyer, which has been transmogrified into the unmeaning English of Oh Yes! Those who are antiquarian enough in their tastes, may also be pleased to learn that the Sheriff, who uses this barbarous jargon at opening Courts and calling in absent Witnesses, &c. has a name which means something. The original name was Shire Reeve; i. e. chief Officer under the King in every Shire or County. These two words, Shire Reeve, were probably jammed together spasmodically by some man who had an impediment in his speech, or by some economist of tongue labor, or in some other mode not now understood. Oyer may also have been converted into Oh Yes! in the way Duplin County is said to have obtained its name. The first emigrants were principally from Dublin, and in christening their County after their favorite city around a jug of honest old Irish whiskey, they got pretty essentially corned and upset the b—and that County has rejoiced ever since in its accidental name of Duplin.

Raleigh Register.

Affected Deafness.—A stranger dismounted at the door of the —— Hotel, and gave his horse to the officious waiter. The bar-keeper opened the register to take his name.

"You are right," said he, "a single room would be more agreeable," and he walked into the supper room, to which the crowd of boarders were passing. The bar-keeper ran after him, screaming in his ear—

"What name did you say?"

"Thank you," said he, "I can find the way, don't put yourself to any trouble."

On his return to the bar-room, a waiter took up his saddle bags, and told the deaf stranger he would show him his chamber.

"My friend, who will spend the evening with me, prefers plain sherry," said he. "You may send up a bottle, and a few cigars."

"I did not," said the bar keeper, "exactly understand your name."

"I think a little ice would improve the wine," was the answer. "And now I think of it you may put the bottle in a wine cooler." His friend now joined him, and they walked to his room together. The deaf lodger patronized the house to the extent of another bottle before he slept.—The waiter who brought it up, ventured once more to inquire his name.

"Nothing more," said he, "except a slice of ham, a pickle, and a little bread and cheese." The next morning after breakfast, when the stranger's horse was at the door, he asked for his bill. He was told that it was six dollars and three quarters.

"You are very kind—I had expected to pay you; but if this is your custom, to charge nothing for the first visit, you shall not lose by it—all my friends in Spongeville will certainly give you at least one call when they come into this city—good morning."

"I would thank you to pay your bill before you go?" screamed the bar-keeper.

"I am obliged to you," said the deaf gentleman. "I can put them on," as he took up his saddle bags and departed. As he mounted, the bystanders began to laugh immoderately at the awkward embarrassment which afflicted the bar-keeper, who was in despair, while he bawled after the delinquent, who continued bowing, and repeating his assurances, that he would certainly remember the accommodations, civility, and liberality of the house, and recommend it to all his friends who might pass through the city. The gentleman who so well affected deafness, won the wager he had staked on the success of his scheme, and paid his bill the next time he visited the city.—*Spirit of the Times.*

There was a terrible riot at Philadelphia on Saturday night between some white and black people, during which one white man was killed and others wounded.

People who are always talking sentiment have usually not very deep feelings. The less water you have in your kettle, the sooner it begins to make a noise and smoke.

Bounty Land Bill.—Mr. Ashe requests us to state, that having already received many applications upon the subject of the Bounty Land Bill, recently passed by Congress, he has concluded to attend to all applications for warrants under this law, provided the necessary papers be forwarded to him in Washington City before the 4th of March next. By this means claimants will obtain their warrants free of any trouble or expense at Washington. The papers in this district will please copy for the benefit of those interested.

Wil. Journal.

Yadkin and Deep Rivers.—We learn that the Engineer of the Deep River Navigation Company has completed a survey of the country between the proposed head of navigation on Deep River to the Yadkin river above the Narrows, with a view to a connexion by Railroad, and that he pronounces the route entirely practicable. The route is said to be only about forty miles in length, passing through Randolph some ten miles south of Ashborough.

A work of this kind is well worthy the enterprise and patronage of the people of that section of country.

Greensborough Patriot.

"THE GREEKS ARE AT YOUR DOORS."

The peaceful and classic city of New Haven presented an eager, excited, and, for the locality, a motley crowd, on Wednesday last.

They had assembled to witness the double execution of two men who each had committed a double murder. One, Henry L. Foote, born in New Haven county, Connecticut, aged thirty-five, enticed his cousin, a girl of fourteen years of age, into the woods, violated and murdered her, and returned to the house, and killed his mother by beating her brains out with a hammer. He made an arrangement with his jailer, that every person who was admitted to see him should pay twelve and-a-half cents for the sight, for his benefit—he ate an epicurean supper the night previous to his execution, furnished him from the Tontine; he was merry and anecdotal with his guard for two hours afterwards, and anointed himself with musk and went easily to sleep, and he was aroused in the morning to prepare for his execution. And still true to the spirit of speculation, he mentioned on the gallows that he had intended to make a few remarks to the people, but they would be found in the new edition of his life about to be published; and thus his last breath was an advertisement, for which it is presumed he had been paid in advance. The other, James McCaffrey, murdered an aged couple named Smith, with the hope of getting considerable money, in which he was disappointed.

This is a sorry sight for New England, in the very home of the Pilgrims. But, the other day, a man, high in the world of science, and high in society, turned murderer in Boston for a little money, and now the chief witness, who got three thousand dollars for his conviction, is parading wax figures of the scene about and lecturing upon it, according to accounts, with much facetiousness at times, as he "is in the vein" or not.

Professor Webster, before his execution, sent for this man, Littlefield. They had an interview, and they parted friends. The wife and family of Professor Webster live unoffending sufferers, because of his crime and his execution. And Littlefield keeps ever fresh their afflictions, by showing about these wax figures, of the scene of the murder. The Parkmans of Boston, too, may be supposed to have some feeling upon this subject, and not to be insensible that the mangled form of their murdered relative is being exhibited for money by the man to whom they have already paid three thousand dollars for the discovery of the murder. All parties, it would seem, should have let the curtain fall when the drop fell, whereby Justice was done and the violated laws of humanity avenged. But not so. Littlefield considers it a windfall to him, which, like the tide in the affairs of men which leads to fortune, must be taken at the flood.

To be sure these murderers in New England have been brought to justice; but it might be suggested to the men of the North, whether they should not look close to home for matters of reformation there before they go on a voyage of discovery to the South to find so much in slavery. The matter of three of these murders lies in the "root of all evil," the love of money, as did Littlefield's exhibition; and these slavery reformers might be reminded that so long as slavery was profitable to the North, they had their "barks ready" to transport any number of slaves from the coast of Africa to our Southern coast.

They have evils among them which show a state of things as startling as the evils of slavery in the South. The "almighty dollar" has a fearful potency everywhere, but we doubt if any man has ever exhibited a more heartless pursuit of it than this man Littlefield. Before the North charges that it is money against morals that makes the South support slavery, let them look to the moral causes which have produced these murders for money in their midst, where too, this man Littlefield, who nurses and hugs these horrors, whereby, according to his notions, he is earning an honest penny, grew up respected and respectable.

"The Greeks are at your doors," exclaimed John Randolph to the tender sympathisers of the Greeks, who were making up clothes for them, he having just passed a tribe of ragged children at the door. And we say to these Northern reformers of evils afar from them, Look to it, "the Greeks are at your doors."

Since the above was in type, Mr. Janitor Littlefield has asserted in a published card that "although he was advertised to continue to attend the wax work exhibition, yet on learning that such a course did not meet the approval of the public, he renounced all connexion with the undertaking." That is in plain English, Littlefield left it in New York because it would not pay! We say to these Simon Pure moralists in the North, who are perpetually throwing the evils of slavery in the face of the South, look to the *moral* reformation of these matters, whether they pay or not—and we repeat, in spite of Mr. Janitor Littlefield's card, "the Greeks are at your doors."—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Ambition.—A Dutchman, asserting his desire to be "der Preserdenchy of der United States," was importuned as to what he would do in such an event.

"Unt," he replied, "I would have sour krauts unt cabbage all der times."

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SUMMERVILLE, N. C., Oct. 3, 1850.

According to previous notice, a large and respectable portion of the citizens of Cumberland county met at this place, for the purpose of making arrangements preparatory to the division of Cumberland county alone, in contradistinction of making a county out of parts of Cumberland, Moore, Chatham, Wake, and Johnston counties.

On motion of A. D. McLean, the meeting was organized by appointing James S. Harrington, Esq. President, and Major Neill McLean Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting in a few pertinent and lucid remarks.

The meeting was then entertained pleasantly by speeches made by Dr. Colton, Col. A. D. McLean, Col. K. Murchison, Maj. Neill McLean, and Capt. Thomas Bolin, all shewing most conclusively the practicability of making a new county by the division of Cumberland alone.

On motion,

Resolved, That the President appoint sixty-five delegates to the meeting to be held at H. H. Dewar's, on the first Saturday in November next.

Whereupon he appointed the following gentlemen:

Dr. S. Colton, Col. A. D. McLean, Col. K. Murchison, Jno. Harrington, Peter McLean, Thomas Bolin, Neill McLean, (Mill.) H. M. McLean, N. G. Jones, W. D. Harrington, H. Fawcet, Col. A. S. McNeill, Rev. L. Pipkin, S. Pipkin, R. B. Smith, Rev. D. S. Williams, John C. Winslow, John Elliot, Alex'r Williams, Isaac S. Williams, Dan'l McCormick, Alex'r McDougald, Wm. McDougald, Neill A. McLean, S. W. Harrington, Murdoch D. McLeod, Dr. J. W. McKay, Rev. S. Brown, Mal. McKay, D. C. McLean, J. P. Hodges, Alex'r Morison, John Darroch, Esq. W. H. Reid, J. L. Atkins, Maj. A. Cameron, Silas Douglas, J. W. Rollins, Arch'd McLean, Daniel McLean, J. L. Bethea, Rev. N. McKay, W. L. Hall, James Cameron, Sen., Thomas P. Hall, J. A. McLean, Capt. A. McLean, J. M. Senter, Gaston Holt, Nathan Douglas, Wm. Jarman, B. Morison, D. Ferguson, Wm. Senter, James H. Weathers, J. W. Hodges, Neill McDougald, Duncan McLean, F. Campbell, H. Avera, E. Stewart, Wm. Green, Jacob Stewart, W. T. Smith, J. C. Smith.

On motion, the names of the President and Secretary were added.

On motion of A. D. McLean, the proceedings of this meeting were required to be published in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolinian until the meeting at Dewar's.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES S. HARRINGTON, Pres't.
NEILL McLEAN, Sec'y.

Vegetable Instinct.—If a pan of water be placed within six inches on either side of the stem of a young pumpkin or vegetable marrow, it will in the course of the night approach it, and will be found in the morning with one of its leaves floating on the water. This experiment may be continued nightly until the plant begins to fruit. If a prop be placed within six inches of a young convolvulus or scarlet runner, it will find it, although the prop be shifted daily. If, after it had twisted some distance up the prop, it be unwound and twined in the opposite direction, it will return to its original position, or die in the attempt; yet notwithstanding, if two of these plants grow near each other, and have no stake around which they can entwine, one of them will alter the direction of its spiral, and they will twine around each other. Duhamal placed some kidney beans in a cylinder of moist earth; after a short time they began to germinate, of course sending the plume upwards to the light, and the root down into the soil.—After a few days the cylinder was turned one-fourth around, and again and again this was repeated until an entire revolution of the cylinder had been completed. The beans were then taken out of the earth, and it was found that both the plume and radicle had bent to accommodate themselves to every revolution, and the one in its effort to ascend perpendicularly, and the other to descend, had formed a perfect spiral. But although the natural tendency of the roots is downwards, if the soil beneath be dry, and any damp substance be above, the roots will ascend to reach it.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 2.—Brigs Angola from Charleston, H. Curtis from Boston. 5.—Schr. Teneriffe from Boston. 6.—Brig Albemarle from Savannah, Hamburgh Brig Adolph from New York; Schrs. Gazelle from Baltimore, A. J. DeRosset and Ira Brewster from New York. 8.—Brig J. Hinkley from Boston. 9.—Brig John Dawson from N. York, Schr. Mary and Louisa from Philadelphia. 10.—Brig Emily from Boston; Schrs. Juliette from N. York, Ariel from Boston.

Cross Creek Company—ATTENTION!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at the Company's parade ground, on Friday the 18th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for parade and review.

By order of the Colonel.

F. H. IVEY, O. S.

October 7, 1850.

Cotton Manufacturers

ARE respectfully advised that the undersigned is prepared to manufacture, at Cedar Falls, BOBBINS of all descriptions, in the best style, and at Northern prices. He would be pleased to receive orders, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. All favors addressed to him at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

☞ He will deliver BOBBINS in Fayetteville without extra charge.

JAMES F. MARSH.

Cedar Falls, May 28, 1850. 22-ypd

GAINES & RICHES,

Wholesale and Retail Book, Piano Forte, Music, Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

SYCAMORE ST.,

PETERSBURG, VA.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of persons who are in want of first rate

PIANO FORTES,

to the assortment, comprising different patterns, which can always be found in their establishment, at manufacturers' prices. They are carefully *selected* and always thoroughly *tried* before they are shipped to us. They would say to persons at a distance who desire to purchase Pianos or other articles in their line, that they will promptly attend to any order received, and will endeavor to make such selection as will be satisfactory (or no sale,) taking the whole responsibility upon themselves, and thus saving the expense of a trip. All they ask is a trial, or a call and examination of their goods and recommendations, to insure sales. G. & R. are agents for Worcester's celebrated Piano Fortes.

April 30, 1850. 17-yi

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1850.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING A
SEMI-WEEKLY FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

It has long been the wish of the Senior Editor of the Observer to make the experiment whether the public will sustain a paper in this town published oftener than once a week. Circumstances heretofore existing, have prevented any movement of the kind. But now, that he has the assistance of the Junior Editor, they are jointly willing to undertake the labor, provided such a subscription list shall be obtained as will probably pay the actual expenses.

We need not urge, to the citizens of this town, the inducements to the support of such an enterprize. They must be obvious, in the increased facilities of business of all kinds, and consequent increased importance and respectability of the place, as a business mart. Upon the public spirited citizens of this town must be the main reliance for the support of the enterprize, since the mail arrangements in this part of the State are such as to exclude from general circulation papers having a more frequent issue than once a week.

To the merchants and business men of the interior who can obtain a paper twice a week, it will be useful, by furnishing the most speedy information of the markets, arrivals of boats, &c.

The Editors are negotiating for the regular receipt of the latest political and commercial news by Telegraph.

It is proposed to issue the weekly paper as at present, on Tuesday, and at the present prices; and to issue the semi-weekly paper on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at $4 in advance, $4 50 during the year, and $5 at the end of the year.—Present subscribers to the weekly paper can have their names transferred to the other; and of such, those who have paid in advance will be credited in proportion, say for half the period of their present advance. The size of the paper will not be changed.

The semi-weekly paper will not be sent to any one of the present subscribers unless ordered. To all places where the mails can convey a paper twice a week, and where we have a sufficient number of subscribers to make it important, we will send to the Postmaster or some friend, a copy of this Prospectus with the names of the present subscribers, and we ask the favor of them to indicate upon that list, without delay, which paper they will prefer. To such lists we will be glad to receive the names of new *paying* subscribers, for either paper.

Should the prospect justify it, we propose to commence the semi-weekly paper either on the 1st of December or the 1st of January. So that a prompt response is desirable, that we may be able to make the necessary arrangements.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 10, 1850.

THE MAILS.—The following is our experience of the past week, of the blessings of a so-called daily mail:—

On Tuesday, New York and Philadelphia papers due on Sunday and Monday. Charleston papers due on Monday.

On Wednesday, part of the New York papers due on Tuesday.

On Thursday, nothing North of Raleigh.—Charleston papers due on Wednesday.

On Friday, part of the New York papers due on Tuesday, and part of the papers due on Thursday. The Charleston papers due on Thursday.

On Saturday, the Northern mail due on Friday. The Charleston papers still a day behind.

On Sunday, the only Northern paper received was the Petersburg Intelligencer, and that a day behind its time. The Charleston papers ditto.

On Monday, for the first time during the week, all the Northern mails came to hand. The Charleston papers failed entirely.

If the above facts do not present a case for the energetic action of the authorities at Washington, it would be difficult to find one that does.

We are indebted to Wm. White, Esq. Postmaster at Raleigh, (whose more than ordinary efforts to facilitate the prompt transmission of our papers deserve our public acknowledgments, as they have often received our personal thanks,) for two letters on the subject of these failures, from which we learn, that on Thursday night the mail failed to connect at Petersburg, and the cars waited at Gaston until too late to connect at Raleigh. On Friday night all the mails came through, but the cars arrived at Raleigh 20 minutes after the stage left for this place. Mr. White says, that the Raleigh and Gaston cars often wait at Gaston so long that they cannot arrive at Raleigh in season for our mail. This is all right, for there would be no use in leaving Gaston without the mail and passengers.

From the Richmond Times.

DEAR SIR: In your paper of to-day you publish a letter from the Editor of the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, in which he states that the mails of Thursday and Friday, 26th and 27th September, were left by the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company at Richmond, and one of them with an utter indifference to the public accomodation. I am at a loss to imagine where the Editor of the Observer obtained his information, as the mails in question were both sent in the regular mail trains of the days mentioned. The Post Office at Richmond not being a distributing office, there was no occasion for detention there even for that purpose. As he has fallen into an error, no doubt unintentionally, he will do us the justice to correct it when he sees this.

WIRT ROBINSON,
President R. and P. Railroad Co.

October 7th, 1850.

Certainly, we take pleasure in relieving the Richmond and Petersburg Company of so much of the blame. But one thing the Senior Editor of this paper knows, that on neither night in question did the cars from Richmond arrive at Petersburg until after the Southern cars had left Petersburg. Consequently, there was on both nights a failure to connect. And on the Friday night mentioned, he came out of Petersburg in the cars, supposing of course that the mail which had arrived at Richmond on the preceding night was along. When he got to Raleigh, however, he found that there was no mail north of Petersburg, for that place or Fayetteville. As he had seen repeated instances at Saratoga, when a mail was left, of the failure to bring it on until the lapse of 24 hours, (though other trains came in the mean time,) he took it for granted that the same absurd course had been pursued at Richmond, and that thus the mail of Thursday, which was missing, was likewise waiting its regular daily hour to come over to Petersburg.

The question recurs, why was not the mail of Thursday night, which seems to have lain in Petersburg until Friday night, forwarded by that night's train? *Or if it was forwarded, where did it go?*

We trust our readers will not complain of the space we occupy with this matter. It is one of great importance.

THE PLANK ROAD.—The Tolls on the 18 miles of the Road for the first ten days in Oct., amount to $153; this too when the river is at the lowest stage, and a failure of the wheat crop greatly diminishes the quantity of produce coming to market.

STATE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Baltimore Sun says that the Whigs have lost 6 Congressmen and gained 2; that the State Senate is doubtful; and the other House and the State officers Locofoco.

OHIO.—Wood, Locofoco, is elected Governor. It is thought the Legislature is Whig in both branches, securing a Whig U. S. Senator for six years and for Mr. Corwin's unexpired term. For Congress, no change, so far, except that a Locofoco succeeds Root, abolitionist.

IOWA.—Miller, Whig, has been elected to Congress, over Thompson, Locofoco, who was unseated in the contested case at the late session.

MARYLAND.—The majority for Mr. Lowe, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, is 1551.

In the State Senate, 12 Whigs to 9 Locos—a Loco gain of two. No election this year for the other branch of the Legislature.

BALTIMORE.—John H. F. Jerome has been elected Mayor of Baltimore by 777 majority. Mr. Jerome is a Whig, and his election is the more remarkable, as the City of Baltimore, a few days since, gave nearly three thousand majority to the Locofoco candidate for Governor. Mr. Jerome has been elected as a "Law and Order" man, over an opponent who owed his nomination to the "Subterranean" democracy of Baltimore. It was a deliberate attempt, on the part of the rioters of Baltimore, to get possession of the city government,—an attempt which the Locofoco party were imprudent enough to give way to. The consequence was, that the better class of that party became alarmed for the security of their lives and property, and some thousand or two of them have actually voted the Whig ticket.

Three men were shot by rowdies on the night after the election. One of them has since died.

REMARKABLE.—The Whig majorities at the recent election in the different counties in the State of Maryland, amounted to 1229. The Locofoco gain in the *city* of Baltimore was 1229, and their majority in the city was 2754.

FROM ENGLAND.—The Steamer Atlantic arrived at New York on Wednesday last, bringing Liverpool dates to the 25th,—four days later.

Cotton had advanced an ⅛d. Sales of the 24th, 10,000 bales. Wheat and Flour had slightly declined.

The Wheat crop was not so good as expected, while the Potato crop had turned out better than was anticipated. In Scotland the crops were good.

LATER.—The Europa brings advices to the 28th. The speculative demand for cotton had subsided, and prices had receded ⅛d. Fair Uplands 7⅞. Sales of the week 40,360 bales, of which speculators took 18,030 bales. Stock on hand 481,000 bales, against 565,000 last year.

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Col. Little, U. S. Marshal for North Carolina, has furnished to the Raleigh Register the returns of the Assistant Marshals for Hertford, Pasquotank and Tyrrell, the only counties from which full returns have been received. They show the following results, as compared with the Census of 1840:—

	1840.	1850.	Increase.
Hertford,	7,484	8,312	828
Pasquotank,	8,514	9,033	518
Tyrrell,	4,657	5,128	471
	20,655	22,473	1818

This shows an increase of almost 9 per cent. in a quarter of the State where but little gain was expected. Should the same proportion of increase be preserved throughout the State, (and we think it will be greater,) the population will considerably exceed 800,000. It will be recollected that the Census of 1840 showed an aggregate population of 753,419, an increase of only 15,432.

Under no circumstances can we hope to retain our present number of Representatives in Congress. For whilst our State is increasing at the probable rate of 10 per cent. (or 1 per cent. per annum,) some of the others are doubling their population in every ten years, and nearly all will show a greater increase than North Carolina.—The present ratio of representation, (70,680,) must necessarily be materially increased, to keep the House of Representatives from becoming still more mob-like than it is at present. Suppose it be fixed at 100,000 of Federal population, (that is counting all the whites and 3-5ths of the slaves,) and there is scarcely a possibility of our State having more than *Seven* Representatives, instead of *Nine*, as at present.

There is one consolation to those who have had the privilege of legislating for the good of the State, *and have not done it;* viz: that if we have not greatly increased our own population, our stand-still policy has certainly helped to swell that of other States which have had more public spirit, and thus contributed to a prosperity which invited emigration. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, contain hundreds of thousands of native born North Carolinians, who have literally been driven from her bosom by the thriftless policy of her legislators.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Census shows the population of this litte State to be 95,083; an increase since 1840 of 19,259.

FINE APPLES.—Our Chatham friends, J. & T. Lindley, presented us, last week, with a bag of beautiful Apples, among which were upwards of twenty varieties, such as the Golden Russet, the Boston Russet, the New York Pippin, the Black Apple, &c. &c., which, well as they looked outside, were quite as pleasant to the taste.

A number of our citizens are cultivating fruit trees obtained from the Nursery of Messrs. Lindley; and among others we have had during the present season a few very beautiful Peaches, and Nectarines, grown on small grafted trees obtained from them. We would earnestly recommend to all persons in want of fine fruits to call upon Messrs. Lindley, or address them at Cane Creek Post Office, Chatham county, N. C.

HORRIBLE MURDERS.—One of the most revolting occurrences ever heard of, has come to light near Albany, N. Y. It was the murder of two boys, 8 and 10 years of age, brothers, by the step-son of their uncle, in whose family the murderer and the murdered lived. The children were heirs to some property, which, at their death, would pass to the uncle, who is the husband of the mother of the accused party. This is supposed to have led to the murder. The supposed murderer, Dunbar, has been arrested, and is in jail. He had only been married one month. The details of the manner of the murder are horridly revolting.

IN LESS THAN NO TIME.—The Cambria's news was despatched from N. York at 8 o'clock P. M. on the 3d inst. and received at New Orleans at ½ past 7 o'clock P. M. of the same evening—the difference of time between the two cities being about one hour. The actual time occupied in the transmission was thirty minutes.

TERRIBLE COLLISION AT SEA.—The United States Steamer Southerner, which arrived in New York on the 4th inst. brought intelligence of its destructive collision with Barque Isaac Mead, on the preceding night. The collision took place with great violence, and the Isaac Mead went down in less than five minutes after the shock, though but little injury was done to the Southerner.

The Steamer's Life boats were immediately lowered, and succeeded in saving two of the passengers, the captain and six of his crew. Fourteen passengers and eight of the crew were lost. Most of the passengers were Georgians, returning home in the Isaac Mead.

DEPRESSION OF THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST—We have from time to time noticed the stoppage of the Iron, Coal, and Cotton works at various places at the North. Within a few days past the papers have informed us, that several Cotton mills in the valley of the Quinebaugh, Connecticut, have stopped, and others are preparing to do likewise. At Chickopee, Mass., nearly 400 operatives have just been discharged. At Richmond, Va., two Iron Works have just been closed, throwing hundreds of persons out of employment. One of these establishments worked up 4000 tons of pig iron annually, and consumed 200,000 bushels of coal. Estimate the number of hands required in the production of this iron and coal—the number necessary to transport it to market—the number needed to manufacture the iron, and the agricultural labour required to feed the various operatives, and some idea may be formed of the advantages resulting to the community from iron manufactories.

In this State, out of about 40 cotton factories, about one-fifth have stopped, in whole or in part, and more would be compelled to do so but for the fact that their location in the interior gives them advantages in the sale of their fabrics, as well as in the cheapness of living and labor. Of the seven factories in this town and vicinity, two are entirely closed, one is working half time, at a considerable loss, and it is well known that not one is clearing expenses.

We mention these things as matters of news, deplorable in themselves to all who feel interested in the prosperity of every branch of American industry, and especially distressing as to the laborers, generally poor, who are thus thrown out of employment. We do not mention them with any expectation that they will have the slightest effect on the National legislation, the errors of which, in our opinion, have produced the evil. Not that we suppose the Locofoco party more indifferent to the welfare of that class than the Whigs; but they have staked their party reputation on free trade, and free trade they will have, let the evil fall upon whom it may. The country is flooded with foreign goods, produced by the cheap labor and cheap capital of Europe, coming into competition with and driving out of the market the fabrics manufactured by the better fed, better clothed, and better paid labor of this country. When our laborers shall be reduced to the half starved condition of those of Europe, (and God forbid that that time should ever come!) then will we be able to drive them out of our markets. At present, no one can suppose that cotton bought at 13 cents a pound, can be manufactured into sheetings and sold at 20 cents a pound, paying for spinning, weaving, waste (12½ per cent.) freight, insurance, commissions, interest, &c. To clear expenses in such an operation is impossible; there is not a mill in the country that can do it.

We copy the following from the Baltimore American:—

"*Home Industry.*—It is estimated upon good authority that the close of the present year will find us indebted to Europe some fifty millions of dollars. This is the natural and inevitable result of large importations, for which we make no returns in actual products. Our credit is good, and we use that, leaving the day of reckoning to come hereafter, and to take care of itself as it best may.

"The Gold of California comes in to aid the expansion of enterprise and to inflame the fever of speculative excitement. It lends an insidious support, to be withdrawn at the moment of need, when the adventures which it stimulated shall meet with the reaction which reality always brings to test the vagaries of a random or an overwrought hope.

"We can see the palpable tendency of things—clear, manifest, nakedly apparent. The tide is on the flood, and still rising. The evidences of prosperity abound on every hand, in so far as activity in buying and selling may indicate prosperity. It is true, there is silence in many of the houses of industry once busy and full of life. Furnaces and forges are still, and the wheels of factories move languidly. But in the place of the products which those establishments might furnish us we have ample supplies of British products—iron for our railroads, merchandise of all kinds, fabrics of every texture. Our large importations, moreover, yield abundant tributes in the way of revenue, and the Treasury of the nation is swelling with richness."

MR. VAN BUREN.—The Democratic Amalgamation Convention recently held at Syracuse, New York, by a vote of 93 to 27, nominated Martin Van Buren as the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency! Is it not a little singular, that the Democratic papers which have so bitterly abused the Seward Whigs, and so highly praised Northern Democratic devotion to the South, did not inform their readers of this fact?

The New York Globe denies in a queer sort of way the above statement made by the Evening Post. But the Post's assertion bears the marks of truth; for it is extremely improbable that the Free Soil wing of the Locofoco party could have been brought back into the ranks without some share in the spoils. The Globe's denial looks as if intended only in a Pickwickian sense, and from its manner we are inclined to the opinion that much against the will of the regular party, the Evening Post has given us a bit of secret history.

GEORGIA CONVENTION.—Among the Candidates for the Convention, we notice as on the Union ticket, the names of Messrs. George W. Crawford, Robert Toombs, John P. King, Charles J. Jenkins and other distinguished citizens.

ALABAMA.—At a mass meeting held at Old Town, on the 27th ult., attended by perhaps 1500 citizens and 200 ladies of Dallas and Lowndes counties, inflammatory speeches against the action of Congress were delivered, and Badges, with the inscription, "Secession: If this be treason make the most of it," were distributed; but the demand was greater than the supply. Resolutions approving of the course of Senators King and Clemens, and of the acts of Congress, were rejected, only one vote in the affirmative.

We are far from believing, however, that this meeting represents the feeling of the State of Alabama, which will yet manifest itself, as we hope, in favor of the Union.

ABOLITION EXCITEMENTS.—The New York Express denies that the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill has caused any great excitement at the North. It says, that the Telegraphic reports of "tremendous excitement" turn out to have no foundation in fact. The Boston papers also deny the existence of "great excitement" at Worcester, and inform us that it is of Telegraphic manufacture.

The Express cautions the public against believing these "miserable fabrications," and adds,—

"The impression, we believe, is pretty general in every intelligent community, that the people who get up these stories do not care a fig for the negro—their highest ambition being, by dint of hard trying, to worm themselves into the good graces of certain demagogues they have set up to worship. It is these professional agitators who make the passage of just such slave laws a stringent necessity with the South."

CHEAP.—The New York Tribune says that "three plausible and fair average affidavits may be bought in New York for $100!

THE BOUNTY LAND LAW.—It is estimated at Washington that not less than 600,000 persons will have claims under this law, and that 40,000,000 of acres will be distributed by it.

SEA BOARD AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.—We learn from the Norfolk Beacon, that two miles of this road have been re-laid, and that the work is progressing rapidly. The force at work upon the road will be increased, as fast as hands can be obtained.

Mr. Clay arrived at home on the 2d, and was received with much enthusiasm by the people of Lexington, without distinction of party.

Jenny Lind gave a charity Concert at Boston on Thursday night last. The receipts were about $10,000, which were to be distributed by a committee, of which Edward Everett was chairman.

MESSRS. FOOTE AND FREMONT.—The settlement of difficulties between these gentlemen turns out to have been anything but amicable and satisfactory. A paragraph in a letter written to the Baltimore Sun, by Mr. Grund, its Washington correspondent, has caused a long letter from Col. Fremont to the Editor of the Sun. The offensive paragraph is as follows:

"The difficulty between Senators Foote and Fremont has been amicably arranged, as you will have seen by the card of these gentlemen's friends in to-day's Union. This is as it should be. Mr. Fremont was wrong to attack Mr. Foote for words spoken in debate, which, as he (Foote) distinctly avowed at the time in the Senate were not spoken with a view to wound the personal feelings of any Senator present, but merely to protect the country against *ex parte* decisions of the California Board of Commissioners for the adjustment of land titles. All that Gen. Foote had observed was, that without Ewing's amendment, granting an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the Board, he considered that the bill would disgrace the Republic, and that however inclined he was to support the bill *with* the amendment, he should assuredly vote against it without the amendment. Mr. Foote retracted nothing; but distinctly avowed that he did not intend any personal disrespect for those who were against the amendment. Col. Fremont could not but be satisfied with this explanation. As a sensible man, and a man of honor, he must have seen his mistake in attempting to gag Senators in regard to all legislative acts relating to California, and in constituting himself the heir apparent of a family feud which, for the benefit of the whole country, had better be buried than renewed."

We have not space for the publication of Mr. Fremont's long letter commenting on the above paragraph, but give the following statement of its main points:—He says first that Grund is in Senator Foote's employment, and therefore he believes the paragraph in question the work of Mr. Foote, and will accordingly treat him as its author. The statement that their difficulties had been amicably adjusted, he denounces as false, and says that no tokens of amity were interchanged—they did not even speak. He affirms that the statement of the cause of the difficulty is entirely false—that the insulting words were not spoken by Mr. Foote together with an avowal that no personal reflection was intended—that they were spoken in a debate with which California had no connection and were evidently intended as an insult to him. He also says that a retraction *was* made by Mr. Foote, and publishes a letter from that Senator to himself denying that he had spoken anything in denunciation of Col. Fremont or his bill, but closing with an intimation that if not satisfied, the Colonel could be accommodated with a fight after the adjournment of Congress. Col. Fremont says that Mr. Foote's disavowal of any denunciation was *false*, but that he having nothing to do with that, accepted his letter as satisfactory, although he expected that false statements of the affair would be made by Mr. Foote's employees. He concludes his letter with the following summary:

"To put the whole case into three words, it is this: Mr. Foote went out of his way when the subject was not before the Senate, to deliver a deliberately considered insult and defiance to me—then denied the insult and defiance, and disclaimed all disrespect, in a letter to me—then re-affirmed, by inevitable implication, the same insult and defiance in a letter to the Baltimore Sun, denying all retraction.

"With this summing up of the case and the precedent proofs, I leave the affair to the judgment of the public."

Col. Fremont's letter is dated Sept. 30th, the day of adjournment. But a subsequent letter from Mr. Grund denies that Mr. Foote was the author of the offensive paragraph, and says that Col. Fremont's letter, although dated Sept. 30th, was *not published* until Oct. 4th, four days after Mr. Foote's departure from Washington.

THE BLACK AND WHITE COALITION PARTY.

The Cazenovia Convention, which was presided over by a Negro, is just enacted over again at Oswego. The following are the names and colors of the actors:—

Caller of the Meeting to Order—Sam'l Ward, (black.)

Temporary Clerk—H. D Pinney, (white.)

The Chaplain—Rev. Mr. Rowland, (black.)

Nominator of Officers—Mr. Thomas, of Onondaga, (white.)

The Committee of Five—Sam'l Ward. (black.) Mr. Foote, Mr. Stickney, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Pinney, (whites.)

Business Committee of Five—Gerritt Smith and others, (all white.)

Orator on the prisoner Chaplin.—Dr. Jackson, (white.)

An Address was read by Gerritt Smith, calling upon the *Liberty men* to resist all laws passed for the purpose of "replunging black men into slavery." He said, that "it was universally believed by the liberty party, that slavery is incapable of legalization," and he counselled his associates to regard all laws acknowledging it, "as enactments of piracy, &c. &c."

The following resolution was then offered and passed:

"Whereas, the Convention have, by a resolution, decided to resist the fugitive slave law, to the hazard of property, liberty, and life.

"Therefore Resolved, That we advise the fugitives not to leave the cities and villages where they are located, but to unite with their friends as one man, in defence of their liberties and their homes, and if they are deficient in necessary arms, let them take the advice of Christ to his disciples, in a case of similar peril, and sell their garments and buy them. And that the resistance be effectual, let both them and their friends organize for a systematic conflict with the slave power."

The Convention then nominated the following ticket:

For the Presidency,
GERRIT SMITH (white.)
Vice Presidency,
SAM WARD (black.)

The ballot for President was as follows:

Gerrit Smith 148, Wm. L. Chaplin 21, Samuel Ward 2, William Goodwell 2, J. P. Hale 1.

The ballot for Vice President was as follows:

Ward 140, Durkee 38, Bradburn 21, Foel 8, Collins 4.

The negro, Ward, beat all his white rivals in the race, even the Hon. Mr. Durkee, member of Congress from Wisconsin!

The people of the North, who are generally so ardently devoted to the Union, should turn their batteries against these disunionists in their midst, who are quite as bad as the disunionists at the South, whom they have so long denounced.

IMMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.—During the month of September, 21,054 Foreigners arrived in the city of New York. Of these, 10,000 were from Ireland, 5,500 from Germany, and 3,000 from England.

MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.—"Sundry Virginia Manufacturers" propose that a Convention of Manufacturers, North and South, be held in the City of Richmond on the 18th of November, to memorialise Congress on the subject of the Tariff. They desire to urge the necessity of a speedy revision of the Tariff law of 1846, whose injudicious provisions, combined with the effects of the English *misnamed* Free Trade policy, they believe to be the cause of the present depressed state of our manufacturing industry.

A SENSIBLE ARTICLE.—We have seldom seen a stronger or more sensible article than the following from the N. Y. Express:—

PROTECTION TO NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN LABOR.

Protection to American Labor is a cardinal point in the Whig creed; but in Syracuse, at the recent Convention there, a distinction is drawn in the resolution especially thanking only one of our Congressmen,—by which Southern Labor is denounced, though in yet another resolution, Protection for Northern Labor is demanded. The impossibility of denouncing Southern Labor, and yet of protecting Northern Labor, is a point we want to bring home to such manufacturing towns as Utica, Troy, Syracuse, Poughkeepsie, and to such counties as Essex, Clinton, Washington, Monroe,—indeed to the whole State.

For the same party to protect Northern labor and to denounce Southern labor, is so impossible, however, that but to state the proposition is to demonstrate the impossibility. The Utica man, for example, who with his every breath clamors for protection for his labor, and denounces the labor of the Southern man, is so inconsistent and so irrational that he not only brings ridicule upon himself, but contempt. The selfishness of the contradiction is so transparent, that he who runs may read it; and when the New Yorker, breathing such animosity to the Georgian, demands of that Georgian 'help,' the Georgian and Carolinian, Tennesseean and Kentuckian, naturally turns from his selfishness with disgust.

They ask aid for and protection to Northern industry, Northern capital, Northern American labor; and they go coolly, nay, almost impudently, cursing Southern labor, and crying for the South to protect the labor of the North.

Tariffs for protection in this country, it is clear, are extinct, until the protection is equal, universal. The North alone can never be isolated and protected, while the South is accursed. No Southern man will ever vote protection to Syracuse salt, or Oneida cotton jennies, or Troy foundries, or Clinton iron, until Syracuse, Oneida, Troy, and Clinton cease their war upon Southern interests. Almost the whole labor of the South is slave labor, and that is the labor of fifteen States of our Union; and how can the Northern States hope for or expect protection for their labor, when unceasing war is waged upon a hundred millions of Southern property! The Abolition Conventions may resolve till doomsday that there ought to be "protection," but no protection will ever come till protection is first given to the rights of the South under the Constitution, and until "Abolition" is struck from its connexion with Whig protection.

The one-idea Abolition Whigs of this State entertain in their heads the oddest jumblement of thoughts. They seem to think it strange that the South will not protect their workshops, when they do all they can to destroy the workshops of the South. Protection they set down as only a Northern word never to be used in the Southern vocabulary; and while they are at work to cut up, root and branch, a hundred millions of slave property, they mourn and groan over manufacturing capital here but poorly paying interest, or labor reduced to starving European rates. They forget that this is a country of equal rights and equal privileges, where to get justice, justice must be done.

But, say these unhappy Abolitionists, 'it is a terrible thing, this slavery, and we must, as Christians, cut it up, root and branch.' Well, if it is, we of New York have no more to do with it than if it were in Siam, Japan, or the Tongoo islands. Virginia is, in all things connected with slavery, as independent of this Federal Government as is Spain or France. But if this surplus of sentiment is among us, there is room enough for its gratification among the free, but social slave blacks, even of our own city. So God-forsaken, wretched a set of human beings as can be found about our Five Points, in Church street, and in the 14th ward, exists nowhere else in America. Exercise sentimentality there, and then lavish the surplus upon the South. If sentimentality does not find field enough here, cease to eat sugar, taste molasses, use rice, chew tobacco, smoke a cigar, or wear a cotton garment, for all is the product of the toil of a slave. Sacrifice your appetite. You can soon extinguish slavery by dressing only in tow. The whole cotton crop will be made worthless if you can make mankind dress in tow and flax. The sentimentalist can thus harmlessly expend himself in arousing mankind.

DREADFUL SUFFERING.—The accounts from California abound with lamentations over the sufferings of the unfortunate gold-seekers who took the overland route to that far-off State. A relief company with supplies of provisions had been sent from Sacramento, and more than $4000 in money, and a large amount in provisions, had been subscribed in San Francisco. The Sacramento company arrived at Carson's river on the 9th of Aug., and found much destitution among the immigrants. They bought up all the flour that could be obtained, and distributed it in rations of five pounds as occasion required. The San Francisco Herald says:—

There are now on the overland route not less than sixty thousand persons. The first of those who have arrived endured privations and sufferings innumerable, and it is but natural to expect that those who come later in the season will suffer more severely still. The forty miles of desert which stretch from the base of the Sierra Nevada, are strewn with the bodies of dead cattle, while several persons have been found drowned, some by accident in crossing the rivers, and more lamentable still, some by their own act, having been driven to utter despair by their misfortunes.

It is proposed to send out a second expedition, with the view of establishing a depot of provisions on the edge of the desert, and a united effort is to be made all over the State to aid in this charitable undertaking. It is to be apprehended that hundreds, God preserve us! have already died with hunger, and hundreds will as surely die if they be not speedily relieved.

The State of California, in the outset, will receive a handsome bonus from the public crib. About half a million of dollars will be expended forthwith for public buildings, agencies, and internal improvements:

For the survey of her coast,	$190,000
Custom House at San Francisco,	100,000
For the negotiation of Indian Treaties,	25,000
Marine Hospital, San Francisco,	50,000
In the commencement of a dry dock,	100,000

In addition to this, officers, judges, marshals, collectors, &c., who have been appointed for California, will receive an aggregate income from the public treasury, of $150,000 at least.—*Petersburg Int.*

DETROIT, Oct. 8.

A negro has been arrested here under the new law, and it has created great excitement. Hundreds of negroes are armed and threatening to rescue the prisoner. The examination took place to-day. Scott's and Gray's Guards and U. S. troops, accompanied the prisoner from the jail to the court room, with loaded muskets. No attempt at rescue was made by the negroes and other persons who had collected about the jail in hundreds. Some stones and brickbats were thrown at the marshal's carriage. The negro was sent to jail for a week to wait for evidence, when the crowd dispersed.

Texas.—The acceptance by Texas of the terms proposed in Mr. Pearce's bill is not at all doubtful. Our information direct, by persons who have opportunities for correct information, leads to the conclusion that a large majority of the people and of the Legislature is in favor of closing the controversy by accepting the bill.
N. O. Picayune.

MANTUA-MAKING.
To the Ladies of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

Miss ELIZABETH EVANS

HAS taken the Weeks House, (near Mr. Gee's,) where she intends making Dresses, &c. She solicits the patronage of the public, and flatters herself that she can give general satisfaction to her employers. Her charges will be moderate.

October 11, 1850. 41-3w

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

The first session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 6th day of January next. The following are the names of the Faculty:—

Rev. A. B. SMITH, President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

CHARLES H. JUDSON, A. M., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.

WM. K. BLAKE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

Miss WARREN, Female Assistant, and Teacher of the French Language.

KARLE W. PETERSILIA, Professor of Music.

Col. GEORGE D. BOGGAN, Steward.

From our own knowledge of some of the officers, and from the reputation that all of them bear, we have no hesitation in recommending the Carolina Female College to all parents as a proper place at which to give the daughters of our land the right kind of an education to enable them to fill any station in life in which it may please God to place them.

The location of the College, both as it regards health and beauty, will bear a favorable comparison with any institution of the kind in the country. It is situated on the stage road leading from Cheraw to Salisbury, ten miles above Wadesborough, near Tyson's Mineral Spring—a place of resort for several years by persons in quest of health. The place, naturally beautiful, is being made more so by the erection of several fine residences. More buildings are about to be erected; so that there can be no doubt but the neighborhood of the College will soon become one of the most desirable places in the range of our knowledge, as well on account of health, as for facilities for education, and for refined and elegant society.

Between now and the time of commencement we will again urge the claims of this institution on the public, believing that in so doing we confer at least as great a benefit on all those having daughters or wards to educate, as we do on the institution itself.—*Wadesborough Argus.*

Distressing.—On last Monday morning, about ten o'clock, Mr. John D. Smith was killed at his gin shop in this town, by the blow of a hatchet in the hands of Mr. Robert Morrison. As all the facts connected with this sad affair will transpire on the trial, we do not deem it necessary to go into particulars, never thinking it right to discuss such matters in a paper, such discussions having generally some effect less or more on the minds of jurors.

Mr. Morrison is committed to stand his trial at our Superior Court in March next.

This is one of the most distressing events that ever agitated this community. The deceased was one of our very best citizens—the father of a large and interesting family. He was industrious, obliging, and very prompt in his business relations. A good father, an excellent husband, and a truly useful member of society. His constant endeavor seemed to be to render his family comfortable and independent. In full health, and the prime of life, the deceased was cut off without a moment's warning. He became insensible in about ten minutes after the blow was given, and in less than two hours he was among the dead.

But for liquor Mr. Morrison would also have been an ornament to society, and a useful citizen. He has also a respectable family.—*Wadesborough Argus.*

Jenny Lind and Daniel Webster.—Mdlle. Jenny Lind was visited by the Hon. Daniel Webster at Boston on Tuesday, and introduced by Barnum. He happened to be stopping at the Revere House, on the same floor with her. They held a cordial and pleasant conversation on the superior condition of the people of this country, benefits of general education, &c.

As Mr. Webster was passing one of the rooms, Jenny turned to her companion and enthusiastically exclaimed—"Oh, I have seen A MAN—his very looks stamp him with greatness—he is one of the noblest of Americans!"

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 10th inst., Dr. M. E. McNEILL, of Lumberton, to Miss ANN ELIZA MULLINS, of this place.

In this county, on the evening of the 10th inst., by the Rev. Daniel Johnson, Dr. JOHN M. McLEAN of Robeson, to Miss MARY C., elder daughter of Malcom McGregor of this county.

In Bladen county, on the 8th instant, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. WM. P. SMITH, of Wilmington, to Miss HARRIET BEARD.

In Randolph county, on the 1st instant, at the residence of Thomas Marley, Esq., by Rev. Wm. C. Patterson, R. H. BROWN, Esq., Editor of the Ashboro' Herald, to Miss PATIENCE TEELE.

In Athens, Georgia, on the 2d inst., by Rev. T. L. Smith, Prof. J. HONFLEUR, of St. Augustine, Fla., and Miss ANNIE E. WHITAKER, formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

At Beaver Creek, in this county, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. G. Holmes, Mr. JOSEPH SMITH to Miss CATHARINE DEAL.

In New Hanover county, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Colin Shaw, Mr. JAMES W. CROMARTIE, of Bladen county, to Miss JANE SMITH COLVIN, of the former county.

DIED,

In this town, on the 9th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN ELIZABETH MAYO, wife of Mr. David A. Mayo, and daughter of Mrs C. Simons, aged 24 years.

At the residence of Mr. Charles E. Hamilton, near Williamsboro', Granville county, on the 2d inst., Mrs. JANE C. HAMILTON, in the 28th year of her age.

In Monticello, Miss., on 2d inst., of bilious remittent fever, Mrs. MARTHA E., wife of Mr. Geo. C. McKinnell, and daughter of Mrs. E. Smith, recently of Fayetteville, aged 34 years.

At the residence of his father, in Bladen county, WM. COWAN LESESNE, in the 19th year of his age.

At his late residence in Horry District, S. C., on the 28th ult., JOHN H. RICHARDSON, of the firm of Hardie & Richardson, and son of Valentine Richardson of Columbus county, N. C., aged 24 years.

Near Wadesborough on the 8th instant, Mrs. MARY McIVER, wife of Daniel McIver, Esq.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 14—Merchants' Co's Lighter Ready Money, with goods for G J Allen, Boner & Crist, Gaither & Co, Cedar Falls Co, E Faller, Walf & McDonald, W J McConnell, Tyson & Person, W H Haywood, T S Lutterloh, Ray & Pearce, Kendall & Lilly, Blunt & Smith, W Lassiter, S C Shultz, C S Van Vleck, W A Lash, B C Douthet, Allison & Area, N King, H & E J Lilly, M Cain, J W Hooker & Co, W Lassiter, J P Smith & Co, J F Chambers & Co, D & W McLaurin, J Utley, W S Pemberton.

Oct 15—Boats Henry Clay and Lady of the Lake, (Henrietta Co's line,) with goods for sundry merchants of this place and the interior.

STRAYED,

A DARK-RED COW, rather above the common size, about 5 years old. One of her horns shorter than the other. I will pay Five Dollars to any one who will deliver her to me in Fayetteville.

J. W. WRIGHT.

Oct. 14, 1850. 41-3w

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCT. 15.

Brandy, p'ch,	45 a 50	Lard,	6¼ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½ a
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	8½ a 9	Molasses.	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a
Cotton,	12⅜ a 12¾	Oats,	40 a
Corn,	65 a 75	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	6 a 6½	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

REMARKS.—Cotton 12¾. Flour has advanced and sells at 6 to 6½, receipts very light. Bacon 8½ to 9. Corn 65 to 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7½ to 8; market well supplied. Corn 68 to 75. Northern Flour 6 50 to 8 00. Lard 8½ to 9. Nothing doing in Lumber. Timber—Prime Mill 7 75, ordinary 6 00 to 6 50, inferior 4 25. Yellow Dip Turpentine 2 12½ to 2 15. Spirits 26.

At New Orleans, Middling Cotton 12¾. Fair 14½. The Atlantic's news produced a rise of ⅛.

At New York, Cotton firm at very full prices. Rio Coffee 11¾ Corn 65 to 66. Flour 4 62 to 5 06.

CANDLE FACTORY for Sale.

THE "Fayetteville Candle Factory" will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at the Market House, on Saturday the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock (M.) unless disposed of previous to that time at private sale.

To any person who could give it attention, it would yield a good profit. Terms liberal.

For particulars, apply to

E. J. LILLY.

Oct. 14, 1850. 41-2w

Carolinian and Communicator two weeks.

400 Acres Land, Valuable Water Saw and Grist Mill, FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my Locke's Creek LAND, which cannot be excelled for Turpentine or Timber, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Land is 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Raleigh Road, East side of Cape Fear.—The mill has lately been rebuilt by one of the best mill-wrights in the State, with a Hotchkiss wheel to drive the Saw. The frame is placed on a good foundation, and the dam cannot be excelled, and is high enough to hold ten feet head of water. The above mill was formerly the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy.

I will sell the above land and improvements on reasonable terms. For further particulars address the subscriber at Smithfield, Johnston Co., or apply to Mr. J. B. Wright, who lives in one mile of the premises, and who will take great pleasure in showing any person desirous of purchasing.

WM. J. BUCHANAN.

Oct. 12. 41-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
General Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.,
AND
AGENT FOR THE
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey,
CAPITAL OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

☞ Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments to me or to my friends in New York.

Oct. 9, 1850. 41-y

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted will confer a favor by calling at Cook & Johnson's and paying up, as an early settlement of the affairs of the concern is earnestly desired.

COOK & POWELL.

October 12, 1850. 41-3w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for a Divorce from my wife Betsey, from the bonds of matrimony.

WOODSON LEA.

Pittsboro', Oct. 10, 1850. 41-4w

Important and Unrivalled Improvement in Water Wheels, FOR MILL-OWNERS.

RECENT improvements in the French Turbine and Scotch Mortar Water Wheels, exceeding all others, even the most perfect Overshot Wheel, by a great per centage, has been Patented by Mr. Henry Van Dewater. It has been fully tested, and found far in advance of all other wheels, both in POWER and economy or quantity of water required. Its superiority is established in the following points: 1st. It gives greater per centage of the water. 2d. Is not affected by back-water. 3d. Is not obstructed by ice. 4th. Wastes no water. 5th. Is more durable. 6th. Requires less room. 7th. It is less variable in its motion when performing less or more labor, with the same supply of water.

The quantity of water required under different heads and falls, for 6 and a half horse-power, say from 5 to 28 feet fall, first—

ft in ft in ft in ft in ft in ft in ft in
5-114, 6-88, 7-68, 8-57, 9-48, 10-44, 11-38,
ft in ft in ft in ft in ft in ft in ft in
12-31, 13-31, 14-29, 15-26, 16-25, 17-23, 18-21,
ft in ft in ft in ft in ft in ft in ft in
19-20, 20-19, 21-18, 22-17, 23-16, 24-15, 25-14,
ft in ft in ft in
26-11, 27-10, 28-9

By the above table we will abide and warrant our wheels, or no pay. All who may wish to improve their mills or factories, by the use of the above wheels, and will send us a statement of head and fall of water, and the amount of horse power required to drive the machinery they use, will receive immediate attention.

Reference may be had to Messrs. Ten Eyck & Curtiss, Cazenovia, New York, who are using one of our Wheels, driving 3 sets of heavy woollen machinery throughout, estimated at 38 Horse Power, under 13 feet head, venting 96 inches of water. Also, to Horace Odell, science millwright, of the same place, from whom reliable information may be obtained. Also to John Van Camp, of Tully, who has one of our Wheels, driving 2 run of stone, cracker and bolts, grinding 14 bushels per hour, with 14 inches of water and under 28 feet head; and of John R. Hopkins, who has one under 24 feet head, now in operation at Auburn, driving 20 horse power with 25 inches water; also to Mr. M. W. Priest and Isaac Small, of Little Falls, Herkimer county, N. Y. I have displaced two of the old Howd Wheels at Little Falls, Herkimer county, which were using 1100 inches of water, under 7 feet head, to drive 90 looms and 3600 spindles, and necessary preparation for making cotton cloth, and I can drive the mill with 525 inches of water, and use 418 inches and do more work than the Howd wheels could do, or the Wooster wheel, called East, or the United States wheel. Noah R. Smith, of Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., has two under 5 feet head, one uses 316 inches of water, grinding fifteen bushels per hour of corn, and the other uses 135 inches of water, and grinds 8 bushels wheat per hour, which displaced a central discharger, that drew 216 inches of water, and did not grind but 6 bushels per hour on the same run of stone.

☞ This Wheel is capable of driving, according to the quantity of water, and as the head and fall may be in height, from 6 horse-power to 250 horse-power.

Price of Wheel from $150 to $1600, according to amount of power required.

N. B. For territorial rights, or wheels, apply to the subscriber, where a model can be seen.

BURR PECK, No. 16 Light street.
Baltimore, Md.

Oct. 1, 1850. 41-2w

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 17th Sept. last, his bound apprentice boy named ALEXANDER LOCKLAER, aged about 17 years. All persons are cautioned against harboring the said boy.

PETER DUNCAN.

Red Banks, Robeson co., Oct. 10. 41-3wpd

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

NEW GOODS.

H. BRANSON & SON

ARE receiving their Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a general assortment of Staple

DRY GOODS,

50 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
20 bbls. Refined Sugar,
5 boxes double-refined Loaf Sugar,
10 bbls. Crushed and Granulated ditto,
15 dozen Water Buckets,
1 " brass bound ditto,
20 cases Fur and Silk Hats,
3 " Wool ditto,
2 " Rough and Ready ditto,
10 cases coarse Brogan Shoes, some very heavy, 11 to 14,
10 ditto lined and bound,
3 ditto Women's sewed and pegged Bootees,
10 dozen Ladies' fine Shoes,
100 sides Sole Leather,
125 lbs. Shoe Thread,
50 pieces Bagging, 44 to 47 inches, some very heavy,
55 coils hemp, jute, cotton and Manilla Rope,
10 hhds. prime Molasses,
400 sacks Salt,
1000 bushels Alum Salt,
150 kegs Nails, assorted,
75 dozen Knives and Forks, some very superior,
100 " Pocket Knives of all qualities,
10 sets Blacksmiths' Tools, complete,
200 pr. Trace and Breast Chains,
3 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, all sizes.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of stock and knob Locks; Latches; Hinges; Screws; hand and shoe Hammers; Collins', Simmons', Bradley's, Root's, Hunt's and Stewart's cast steel Axes; long and short handle Shovels; Spades and manure Forks; long and short handle Fry Pans, wool and cotton Cards; Chisels; Augurs; mill, cross-cut and hand-saw Files; Hooks and Hinges; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Curry Combs, and a great variety of other articles in the Hardware line.

—ALSO—

Large and small Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, Fire Dogs and Tea Kettles; Porcelain Kettles for preserving; Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, Collars, Whips, &c. &c., and 1000 other articles too tedious to mention.

These Goods were bought for CASH only, and will be sold VERY LOW. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ On the 1st September we shall move to our New Store, 4 doors West of Mr. James Kyle's, North side Hay street, at present occupied by Messrs. Taylor & Underwood.

August 17, 1850. 33tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

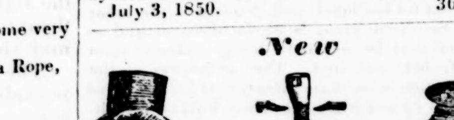
IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

New



FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

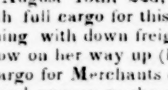
A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say, please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON, Market Square.

August 29, 1850. 35-tf

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

What's done, is done, 'tis even so—
What may be done, prospects and time will show.

THE STEAMER EVERGREEN, belonging to this Line, has made trips as follow:—Arrived at this place August 15th, 22d, 27th, 31st, and Sept. 6th, with full cargo for this place and interior, and returning with down freights to Wilmington. She is now on her way up (hourly expected,) with a full cargo for Merchants of this place and the interior; and as soon as she can be discharged, and take in down freight, will return to Wilmington to serve our patrons by getting up their Goods with dispatch. Our Boats are in good condition and running order. Thankful for former patronage, we solicit a continuance, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all shipping by our Line. Mark your Packages and fill up Bills Lading to the care of the Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Rates of Transportation as favorable and on as good terms as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where they intend to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give them a call, as they are confident that they can suit them in quality and price. They have now on hand of their own manufacture, a supply of superior Bakers, which are highly recommended by all who have used them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
WM. W. FRIZELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1850. 17tf

REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufacturing Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.

C. BENBOW, Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.

7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Hyslop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yelverton,
Alfred Pell,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Bunker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Gouv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug. 26. 1850. 34-tf

IMPERIAL & OOLONG TEA,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD, Raleigh, October 1st, 1850.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the nett Annual income of the said fund for the year 1850, among the several Counties of the State, for the support of Common Schools, have ordered the following tabular statement to be published, showing the federal population of each County, the Spring and Fall distribution, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same, on proper application to the Treasury Department.

CHARLES MANLY, Ex-Officio Pres't of Literary Board.

Counties.	*Fed. Pop.*	*Spr'g Dis.*	*Fall Dis.*	*Total Dis.*	*Deduct for Deaf and Dumb.*	*Bal. to be pd.*
Alamance					$75 to be pd by Orange,	
Alexander						
Anson	12,957	$792	$1,232	$2,024		
Ashe	7,269	444	692	1,136		
Beaufort	10,437	637	993	1,630		
Bertie	9,485	579	902	1,481		
Bladen	6,658	407	634	1,041		
Brunswick	4,419	271	421	692		
Buncombe	9,606	586	914	1,500		
Burke	6,184	378	588	966		
Cabarrus	8,383	513	797	1,310		
Caldwell	5,000	306	476	782		
Camden	4,999	306	476	782		
Catawba	10,190	622	969	1,591		
Carteret	6,047	369	575	944		
Caswell	11,885	725	1,130	1,855		
Chatham	14,116	863	1,342	2,205		
Cherokee	3,347	212	319	531		
Chowan	5,229	319	498	817		
Cleaveland	6,625	405	630	1,035		
Columbus	3,505	215	334	549		
Craven	11,155	682	1,061	1,743		
Cumberland	13,125	802	1,248	2,050	$75	$1,173
Currituck	5,860	358	558	916		
Davidson	13,599	830	1,292	2,122	75	1,217
Davie	6,818	416	649	1,065		
Duplin	9,311	569	886	1,455		
Edgecombe	12,736	778	1,210	1,988		
Forsythe					75 to be p'd by Stokes.	
Franklin	8,552	541	810	1,354		
Gaston					75 to be p'd by Lincoln.	
Gates	6,705	372	638	1,010		
Granville	15,330	937	1,457	2,394		
Greene	5,407	330	515	845		
Guilford	18,117	1,107	1,722	2,829		
Halifax	13,100	800	1,246	2,046		
Haywood	4,854	298	462	760		
*Henderson	5,814	302	552	854		
Do. for am't due from Rutherford county,			228			780
Hertford	6,165	377	587	964		
Hyde	5,579	341	531	872	150	381
Iredell	14,195	867	1,350	2,217		
Johnston	9,205	562	875	1,437	150	725
Jones	3,818	233	364	597		
Lenoir	6,130	375	583	958		
Lincoln	10,190	622	969	1,591	75 deducted for Gaston.	894
Macon	4,722	289	450	739		
Martin	6,510	398	619	1,017	150	381
McDowell	4,658	286	444	730		
Mecklenburg	15,740	962	1,496	2,458		
Montgomery	5,077	310	483	793		
Moore	7,400	452	704	1,156		
Nash	7,565	462	720	1,182		
New Hanover	10,760	658	1,023	1,681		
Northampton	10,665	652	1,014	1,666		
Onslow	6,430	392	612	1,005		
Orange	21,570	1,317	2,050	3,367	150 deducted for Orange and Alamance.	1,900
Pasquotank	7,398	453	704	1,157		
Perquimons	6,168	378	587	965		
Person	8,050	493	766	1,259		
Pitt	9,545	583	908	1,491		
Randolph	13,313	753	1,266	2,019		
Richmond	7,357	440	700	1,140	75	625
Robeson	9,216	563	877	1,440		
Rockingham	11,610	711	1,104	1,815		
Rowan	10,760	658	1,023	1,681		
*Rutherford	12,136	831	1,153	1,984		
Am't to be deducted for Henderson			228			925
Sampson	10,385	635	988	1,623		
Stanly	4,709	288	448	736		
Stokes	15,190	928	1,444	2,372	75 deduct'd for Forsythe.	1,369
Surry	14,365	878	1,366	2,244		
Tyrrell	4,093	251	390	641		
Union						
Wake	17,920	1,095	1,703	2,798	150	1,553
Warren	9,645	589	916 55	1,505 55		
Washington	3,835	236	365	601		
Watauga						
Wayne	9,420	576	896	1,472		
Wilkes	11,025	675	1,048	1,723		
Yancey	5,850	358	557	915		
	655,093	40,000	62,314 55	102,314 55		

The Counties of Alamance, Alexander, Forsythe, Gaston, Union, and Watauga, will receive their portions from the Counties respectively out of which they have been erected.

*In adjusting the federal population of Henderson and Rutherford counties, according to the enumeration of the inhabitants made under the act of 1846, and assigning to Henderson that portion of the School Fund to which she was entitled under that act, and which had been received by Rutherford, the sum of $228 is taken from the distributive share of Rutherford and added to that of Henderson, as exhibited in the above table.

The following Counties having had pupils at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, for the last year of that School, ending on 1st May, 1850, and having failed to pay to this Board the tax of $75, for the education and support of each Scholar, that sum is now deducted from the shares of these Counties respectively, according to the act of the General Assembly, to-wit:

Alamance	1	Scholar,	deducted from Orange,	$75
Cumberland	1	ditto		75
Davidson	1	ditto		75
Forsythe	1	ditto	deducted from Stokes,	75
Gaston	1	ditto	deducted from Lincoln,	75
Hyde	2	Scholars,		150
Johnston	2	ditto		150
Martin	2	ditto		150
Orange	1	ditto		75
Richmond	1	ditto		75
Wake	2	ditto		150

Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1850. 40-2w

NEW
Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, lately selected from the New York market by himself, consisting of English, French, and American Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Also, a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps, and Umbrellas; together with his stock before on hand, will make as good an assortment as is contained in any establishment in Fayetteville, and will be sold on as good terms, and at as low prices as can be purchased in any other house in town.

ALSO.—I have on hand an assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.; China, Glass-ware and Crockery; and a stock of Wines, Rum and French Brandy; Alum and Sack Salt; which will be disposed of very cheap, as I shall hereafter decline keeping these articles.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Sept. 9, 1850. 36-3m

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.,) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months, $10
With the Classics, 15

There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.

Rockfish, April 20, 1850. 18tf

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places.

WILLIAM D. SMITH.

May 4, 1850. 18-tf

CLOSE UP.

ALL unsettled Accounts on our Ledger older than 1st January, 1849, must be settled, or we will put them in the hands of a Constable.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 1850. 35-tf



IN QUART BOTTLES,

For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago; and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acitites or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life; also, chronic constitutional disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between $70 and $80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disosway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of September 1847.

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.

Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

SORE THROAT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:

Baileysburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn:

Woburn, Mass., March 30, 1846.

Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,

LUTHER WRIGHT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ Sold by S. J HINSDALE, Druggist, Fayetteville. And at Cheraw, by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh, by P. Johnston; and Druggists generally.

August 15, 1850. 33 eow6m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

GOODS,

For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,

Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A heavy Stock of

Hardware and Cutlery.

500 doz. Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz. pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Andirons, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Grid Irons, Fry Pans, porcelain lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house-furnishing articles, &c. &c.

India Rubber Goods, viz:

Whips, Blankets, Leggins, Travelling Bags, &c. &c.

Wood Ware.

Brass and Iron bound Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, bed Cords, Lines, &c. Also, 15 dozen Violins.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Britannia Ware.

China, Granite and Liverpool dinner and tea Sets, china and glass Bowls, glass Pitchers, cut, pressed and plain Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets and Salt Cellars, with a variety of fancy Glassware, Britannia coffee and tea Pots, sugar Bowls, cream Jugs, Cups, Castors, Candlesticks, Ladles, tea and table Spoons, and Services for Communion Table; a few Lard Lamps and Girondoles.

The Subscribers have also their usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The public are invited to examine our Stock, exceeding in variety any before offered in this place.

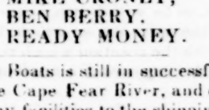
—ALSO—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1200 Bushels Alum do.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 17, 1850. 33-tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,



Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr., Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John Eccles, deceased, in room of one lost.

SAMUEL T. HAWLEY, J. W. WRIGHT, } Executors.

July 22, 1850. 29-3m

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

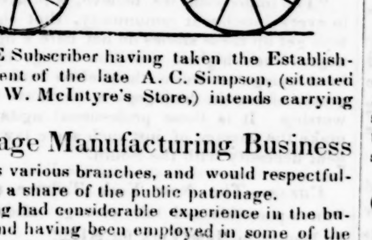
We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

Still More Time!

THE Subscriber has recently returned from New York, with decidedly the largest lot of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

That he ever offered for sale in this market.

About 12 doz. Watches on hand,

Of all kinds and prices;

Silver and Plated Ware, Military Goods, Perfumeries, Pocket Knives, Razors, Pistols of all kinds, Double-barrel Guns, some large and long; Hunting Tackle,

And almost anything else that may be called for in his line. ☞ Look for the sign of BEASLEY, on the Northeast Corner of Market Square.

JNO. M. BEASLEY.

August 10, 1850. 32-3m

REMOVAL.

H. Branson & Son

HAVE removed to the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Taylor and Underwood, five doors West of the Market House, North side Hay street, where they have opened a very extensive assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,

Which they invite all to call and examine.

Sept. 9, 1850. 36tf

Northern Flour.

25 BBLS. Extra sup. FAMILY FLOUR. 25 ditto prime No. 3 Mackerel.

$500 REWARD!

MY man MASSA ranaway from me in July 1849. I believe he was carried out of the State, and is now harbored in Bladen county. I will give the above reward for proof to conviction of the person who carried him off; or I will give Fifty Dollars to any one who will deliver him to the Jailer in Marlborough, S. C. Massa is twenty-four years old, about five feet nine inches high, rather spare figure, stoops in the shoulders; he has a very large mouth, and pleasant expression when spoken to. He has relations on Mr. John Smith's plantation, and is no doubt in that neighborhood.

I authorize any person to treat him as an outlaw. B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Aug. 17, 1850. 33-16wp

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road under the different names of Miss McNeill and Miss Stewart.

I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for her delivery to me at this place, or Seventy Five Dollars if confined in any Jail in North Carolina, so that I get her again.

WM. McCALL.

Mars' Bluff, S. C., June 19. 15tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his PLANTATION for sale, containing 500 acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Farm is beautifully situated, with a neat Dwelling House, with four upright rooms with a fireplace attached to each, and all necessary out-houses. Also, a Gin and Cotton Press. This land is of the best Cotton lands in the Eastern part of North Carolina; well watered, and as healthy a situation as can be found, as there has never been a case of fever on it. The Stand is one of the best in Robeson county for a Store,—there having been one on it occasionally for the last 30 years. I will exchange the lands for young Negroes; or any person wishing to buy may have them for less than their valued proceeds for two years.

I have also another Plantation, two miles from the above, containing 878 acres, with about two hundred cleared, which is fine cotton land; very healthy, well watered, and very fairly timbered. These lands will be sold at a very great bargain; come quick or you lose it!

For particulars, I refer to Malcolm Purcell and W. C. McNeill, near Floral College; Col. A. S. McKay and J. H. McRae, Richmond county.

ZACHARIAH FULMORE.

Alfordsville, Robeson county, Sept. 12, 1850. 37tf

Marble Factory.

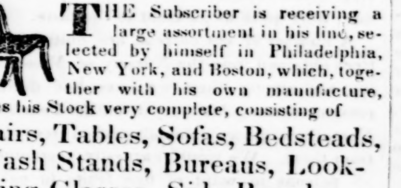


By GEO. LAUDER.

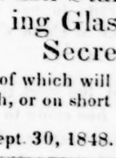
TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 163-1yp



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.



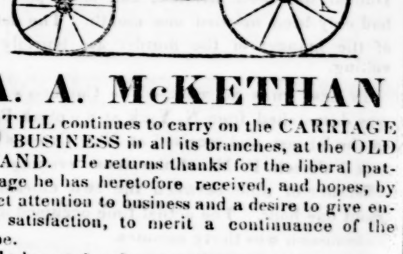
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

DANIEL JOHNSON,

Agent "Henrietta Steam Boat Company," Office and Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear, *Person Street.*

Dealer in Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Produce,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 19, 1850. 7

W. H. GAUTIER,

Inspector of Lumber and Timber,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Office in Nutt's Building, North Water St., [14-6m] **Wilmington, N. C.**

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1850. 7tf

J. E. TOOMER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to
H. Branson & Son, A. A. McKethan, } Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 2, 1850. 5-y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of New Jersey. Surplus over $800,000.

Wilmington, N. C.

Cash advances made on consignments to me, or to my correspondents in New York. [91-y

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jona. Evans, Esq., Rev. E. McNair, } Cumberland Co.

Jan. 1, 1850. 20-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

MARTIN & BRYAN,

Factors & General Commission Merchants,

Charleston, S. C.

JAMES MARTIN.] [THOMAS A. BRYAN.

REFERENCES:

Mr. Robert Martin, Charleston.
R. O'Neal, Columbia.
C. J. Shannon, Camden.
James Wright, Cheraw.
J. R. Aiken, Winnsboro'.

☞ Particular attention given to the receiving and forwarding Goods and Merchandise consigned to them.

Liberal advances made on shipments of Produce. [30-3m]

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellent order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for a Charter to incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, running from Fayetteville, Cumberland county, to Centre in Stanly county.

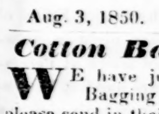
August 19, 1850. 33-tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

WATCHES.



THE Subscriber has just returned from the north with a large stock of **WATCHES, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, and MILITARY GOODS,** which he will sell as cheap as they can be purchased in any place north or south, and every thing warranted to be what it is represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

EDWIN GLOVER.

Aug. 3, 1850. 31-3m

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied. COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

HATS.

ROUGH AND READY HATS, manufactured in Guilford county, and a beautiful article. J. & T. WADDILL.

April 9, 1850. 14tf

T. T. POND'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

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By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 34tf